

**28,636**

Foreign residents in Phnom Penh crowd airport as they seek to flee besieged city.

By Sydney C. Schanberg

The Americans provide nearly all the vital supplies for the government. From Penh government, American aid being the only thing that keeps the government alive. With the Mekong blockaded, the only supply line still running is by air from the outside world is a direct airlift from Thailand that amounts to a maximum of 10 cargo flights a day with a total

the mines off the river and wrest control of some of the river bank from the Communist-led insurgents. So far, the reports are not optimistic.

Although the mines are fairly primitive, apparently "command detonated" by a wire that runs to the banks, the Cambodian Navy is equally primitive and the makeshift "minesweepers" that

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

LISBON, Feb. 10 (AP)—President Francisco de Costa Gomes today set April 13 as the date for Portugal's first free elections in 50 years.

The President's announcement, in a televised address to the nation, went far to dispel doubts about the Armed Forces Movement, which took power last April and would keep its promise to hold elections within a year of the revolution.

After voting by universal suffrage, will be to choose a constituent assembly to draft a new constitution and pave the way for the election of a legislative assembly later in the year.

Persons tried to demonstrate their support for political prisoners held at the suburban penitentiary. Police guarding the road leading to the prison scattered the demonstrators as they began to approach the jail in the afternoon.

A government spokesman identified the assassin as Italians as Alberto Magrin, a television director, and cameraman Giancarlo Ferrando. He said they were still being held at security police headquarters for having tried to film the demonstration without being in possession of a special permit required by Spanish authorities.

By Tamene Asmare

The main road coming from the south is now completely under the army's control, and there is no sign there of the guerrillas who all last week succeeded in isolating this city of 200,000, trying up thousands of government forces in its defense.

But tonight the sound of automatic weapons, rockets and some artillery could be heard all over Asmara as flares and tracer bullets lit up the sky for about 30 minutes.

**By Michael Getler**

The ships involved are new U.S. DD-963 destroyers, 30 of which are being built for the American fleet by Litton Industries. These vessels have been the center of considerable controversy on Capitol Hill in recent years, principally because the cost has increased \$25 million from an estimated \$25 million

**Sale Unnoticed**

had deleted the number of ships involved and had also confirmed that the Iranian vessels will have "additional anti-aircraft warfare capability" beyond that of the U.S. vessels.

Navy spokesmen say the U.S.

Rep. Aspin argues that, as long as the United States is investing so heavily in these ships the version for the U.S. Navy, which is also intended to perform other missions, should be made as versatile as possible.

### Awami Leaders in Jail

## Bhutto Bans Party Accused In Assassination of Official

The move occurred two days after the assassination of the senior minister in the North-West Frontier Province, Hayat Mohammad Khan Sherpao, a close friend of Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto. The government blamed opposition terrorists for

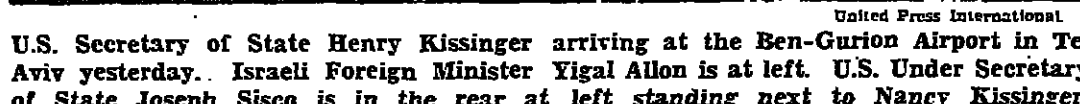
In Peshawar, the provincial capital where Mr. Sherpoa was killed in a bomb blast yesterday, mobs burned down the offices of a newspaper owned by the Awami party, ransacked offices of pro-Awami lawyers and shouted "Death to Sherpoa's killers!"

Interior Minister Abdul Qayyum Khan told a rally in Peshawar that the government had decided to wipe out the "subversionist pockets" in Mardan and Charsadda, the party's strongholds in the province. "We have decided to clear out this disease from the body politic of Pakistan once and for all."

Mr. Bhutto cut short a forenoon because of Mr. Sherpoa's assassination and returned by last night.

The pro-Soviet Awami party was banned once before, by former President Mohammad Yahya Khan in 1971. He accused it of working against Pakistan's interests. Some Awami leaders had advocated autonomy for Baluchistan, the area from which the party draws most of support.

The ban was lifted by Mr. Bhutto shortly after he took office in December, 1971.



## Says He Carries Both Sides' Ideas

By Bernard Gwertzman

The dinner meeting lasted two hours and the two sides agreed to put off until tomorrow a point-by-point discussion of the negotiating situation. Instead, they talked about the overall strategic implications of the negotiations—the impact that a successful outcome would have on movements toward a final settlement and the chances of renewed fighting in the current talks slated for next week.

LONDON, Feb. 10 (AP)

Two leading handbooks quoted odds of 5 to 4 meaning you bet £5 in hope of winning £4. Her main rival and the former betting favourite, William Whitelaw, drifted from even money to 6 to 5 against—bet five in hope of winning six.

BELFAST, Feb. 10 (UPI).—An indefinite cease-fire by the Irish Republican Army went into effect today following sectarian murders that left four Catholics dead in 48 hours.

Secret negotiations between British officials and leaders of the IRA provisional political wing, Sinn Fein, were said to have led to the cease-fire. The terms of the agreement were not made public.

BRUSSELS, Feb. 10 (UPI).—The European Economic Community agreed today on the mandate which its negotiators will take into world trade talks with the United States and other industrial nations opening tomorrow.

the hunger strike by the IRA prisoners in the Irish Republic continued. The men are demanding status as political prisoners.

But IRA sources said the truce had no bearing on the prison or industrial and farm goods.

[The foreign ministers tonight cleared the way for an early agreement to satisfy the British government's demands for a cut in Britain's share of EEC running costs. Reuters reported.

LONDON, Feb. 10 (Reuters).—The Treasury said today it has set a limit on the amount of money that can be sent to Israel.

The London Times said it was believed to be \$24 million (\$3 million) a year and said no such limit operates for any other foreign country. But the newspaper said that the adverse business climate in Britain had resulted in a drop in donations from Jewish groups.

The Times quoted the Treasury as saying: "So far as remittances to Israel are concerned... arrangements have been made... to work within a limit."

The Times said the limit was set immediately after the 1948-49 Middle East war. It added the "limit" was "the amount of gold which Israel is one of the few countries in the West with which Britain has a trade surplus."

ade discussed in a separate agricultural committee and seek selective safeguard clauses measures enabling nations protect themselves against overwhelming competition in certain items from certain countries

The Common Market man  
t no upper limit, but  
Europeans oppose total elimi  
of tariffs, if only beca  
is would remove much of  
hint of an organization like  
Common Market, with its z

## Arab Ban on Jewish Banks

## Paris, Faced With Dilemma, Delays Action on Bond Issue

By Carl Gewirtz

to announce tonight details of a \$40-million international bond issue, has indefinitely postponed the loan. At EDF, the official explanation is that the company preferred to delay the offering "due to market conditions."

However, a company official made it clear that this did not refer to the solvability of the bonds or the rate of interest it could bear. "This is a very important affair," he said. "I don't see a pleasant solution to the problem, which has been jammed in the lap of the Finance Ministry, is whether to include in the underwriting of such banks as Lazard Freres, Paris and New York, Bankers Trust, the children of the Rothschild family and S.G. Warburg & Co. of London. Because it was excluded from underwriting loans for state-owned Air France and Cie. du Rhin."

Although Arab banks have appeared in underwriting syndicates with the blacklisted banks on other issues—notably those arranged by West German banks—an official at a leading Arab bank based in Paris said today that it would be impossible for any Arab

bank to participate in the EDF loan if the Jewish banks were to.

"There's just been too much publicity for us to go ahead," they're said.

"The spokesman of the Lazard bank would not comment on whether his bank was actively seeking to help underwrite the EDF loan. He did say that the bank is "expecting some kind of answer from the Finance Ministry about the complaint it lodged. But he indicated that he had no idea when this might be forthcoming.

According to some reports there are as many as 20 banks on the Arab blacklist. However,

(Continued on Page 7, Col. 1)





**ANTWERP EXPLOSION**—Smoking ruins of the Union Carbide plastics plant after an explosion in a polyethylene-producing reactor. Six persons were killed in the blast and 12 were seriously injured; damage ran into millions of francs.

## Reports About U.S. Defectors Still Coming From Indochina

By George McArthur

SAIGON (Feb. 10)—In a remote area of Quang Ngai Province some weeks ago two North Vietnamese soldiers entered a little hut and asked the woman there for water. They were accompanied by a white man, said by a white man—a man with light hair and obviously not Vietnamese.

The Vietnamese woman was a lowlander who had been abducted some time earlier by the North Vietnamese in a sweep of her home village. In due course she found her way home and subsequently talked to the South Vietnamese military authorities.

## Mekong Fight Seen Crucial

(Continued from Page 1)  
have been trying to cut the wires have made little progress.

One reason is the devastating fire from the river banks with heavy weapons that include captured American 105-mm artillery pieces.

Two weeks ago, two battalions of government troops landed in enemy lines on the river about 20 miles southwest of Phnom Penh and tried to push inland. They were virtually wiped out. Out of an original band of 500 men about 100 were killed and 300 were wounded. The tattered survivors struggled back to Phnom Penh Thursday.

Thien's Warning  
SAIGON, Feb. 10 (AP)—President Nguyen Van Thieu today predicted more heavy fighting for the South Vietnamese as they prepared for the four-day Tet festival, the celebration of the lunar new year, which starts tomorrow.

While Mr. Thieu spoke over national radio, the political opposition renewed its call for his resignation. More than a score of deputies and senators staged a hunger strike in front of the National Assembly building. They lighted torches and burned photos of Mr. Thieu.

Mr. Thieu called on the people to sacrifice so as to give sufficient manpower and materials to soldiers on the battlefields.

Meanwhile, only small-scale attacks were reported today. The Saigon military command said that a Viet Cong mine blew up a sampan yesterday in the Mekong Delta, killing 15 persons.

In Cambodia, fighting slowed today while government forces launched a series of operations around Phnom Penh's defense lines to stop an expected second phase of an offensive by the Khmer Rouge, military sources said.

**Menuhin Opposes UNESCO Boycott**  
PARIS, Feb. 10 (NYT)—Yehudi Menuhin, the violinist, and the executive committee of the International Music Council, an affiliate body of UNESCO, have come out against any boycotting of the latter organization because of its attitude toward Israel.

At its general conference last year, UNESCO declined to admit Israel to any of its regional activities. The decision triggered worldwide protests. And many personalities in cultural fields announced they would boycott UNESCO.

Mr. Menuhin and the International Music Council had been asked to join the boycott.

**Elijah Muhammad III**  
CHICAGO, Feb. 10 (Reuters).—Elijah Muhammad, 77, founder of the Black Muslim religious movement, is in critical condition in a hospital here, a medical spokesman said today. He suffered what was described as a congestive heart failure on Saturday night.

## Poles Learn Of Corruption In Small City

Local Party Accused Of Not Doing Duty

WARSAW, Feb. 10 (Reuters).—Tales of corruption in a local government apparatus of a Polish town are being discussed publicly at a current trial in central Poland.

At the trial, a former mayor and his deputy head a list of public officials accused of diverting state funds to finance a series of drinking parties and construction of luxury villas.

More than a dozen persons have lost their party cards over the affair. Hints of connivance in high places have put in question public confidence in the Communist party just when it is seeking to strengthen local government's role.

The former mayor headed the municipal council of Sandomierz, described officially as one of Poland's most interesting historical towns.

Sandomierz, a town of 17,000 persons 215 miles south of Warsaw, has a Renaissance town hall, gothic cathedral and market square.

Sliding Cliff  
Ten years ago, the preservation of the town became the object of a nationwide campaign as ancient buildings threatened to collapse and the cliff on which the town perched, above the river Vistula, began to slide.

But some of the \$16 million allocated for restoration as well as scarce building materials allegedly were used for the construction of villas for local dignitaries in an area that soon came to be known as the District of Thieves.

The municipal building enterprise, created to undertake restoration work, was alleged to have been used illegally to provide services to the privately-owned buildings.

When a municipal council official objected to a local bylaw authorizing the work—one of 30 allegedly illegal bylaws which the council passed—he was told to shut up, according to press reports. Further, the town's tramway was alleged to have been used to transport goods to market and "friends" were reportedly sold almost-new government cars at scrap metal prices.

Autocratic Mafia  
A newspaper described the mayor's group as a brazen-faced, autocratic Mafia. In wide coverage of the affair, newspapers spoke of demoralization in Sandomierz as citizens saw their officials allegedly embezzle funds and materials for eight years and remain unpunished.

"People in Sandomierz maintain that dog does not eat dog, that one hand washes another," commented the weekly Polityka, hinting that officials from Warsaw and the nearby provincial center of Kielce may have been involved in the scandal.

Newspapers referred to several visits to the town by representatives of the central Warsaw authorities—visits which failed to bring the scandal to light and they also suggested that the local police had turned a blind eye on the alleged activities of the mayor.

The breadth and character of the newspaper reports is widely interpreted here as a government warning to other local party organizations.

Delegating Authority  
The affair became known as the "Sandomierz case" because of the increasing authority to local party officials under a government decentralization program. One of the new powers delegated to local officials is the right to deal with complaints from constituents.

In a move apparently aimed at bolstering public confidence, Premier Piotr Jaroszewicz recently visited Sandomierz, ostensibly to discuss progress in restoration.

The secretary of the Sandomierz party committee, Marian Tatar, defended the party's role in the affair in an article in the party newspaper Trybuna Ludu.

Mr. Tatar admitted that controls were not carried out scrupulously enough. But he said that the "perpetrators of the crimes covered their abuses skillfully. However, the party committee played a role in finally bringing the affair into the open."

**Russians Protest EEC Berlin Post**  
BONN, Feb. 10 (NYT)—The Soviet Union has protested to the United States, France and Britain about a European Common Market decision to establish a professional training institute in West Berlin, according to the West German Foreign Ministry.

The Soviet Union, in a note to the three Western powers, reportedly regards the plans for the centers as a breach of the 1971 four-power treaty on Berlin. The agreement says that West Berlin is not an administrative part of West Germany but recognizes the ties between them.

American officials here said that the Soviet move had no legal basis, since West Berlin's ties with the Common Market are longstanding. The EEC foreign ministers decided last month to put the study and research center in West Berlin at the suggestion of the West Germans.



**TAINT FUNNY**—Oscar, a star grouch on the American television show "Sesame Street," is not amused as he sees a puppet copy of himself at New York Toy Fair.

Prodged by British Official

## Hong Kong Debates Steps to Status Change

By Frank Ching

HONG KONG, Feb. 10 (NYT).—This bastion of 19th-century laissez-faire capitalism and one of the last remnants of the British Empire is gradually beginning to feel the stirrings of 20th-century political ideas.

English-language newspapers here have been printing letters and articles for and against popular elections, the extension of voting rights and the holding of a referendum on what the people of Hong Kong really want—unification with China, independence, internal self-government or no change at all.

The debate began a week ago with the visit of Lord Goronwy-Roberts, the British under-secretary of state for foreign and Commonwealth affairs with special responsibility for Hong Kong.

Lord Goronwy-Roberts said at a news conference that "the advance to elective self-government, as far as we can see looking at you from London, is a good thing." He stressed that the

people are eligible to vote. There are 23 categories of voters. Of those eligible, fewer than 40,000 go through the rather complicated registration process, and fewer than 10,000 actually vote. One-fourth of 1 per cent of the people in Hong Kong are thus actually voting in Urban Council elections.

Lord Goronwy-Roberts's remarks opened debate on a subject that had long been considered out of bounds. They apparently caught the colonial authorities off guard. The government rushed out a statement saying that "the extension of any elected form of government must be approached with caution in view of the constitution of Hong Kong and of our geographical and political position which, as the minister suggested, is very sensitive indeed."

A high British official, who declined to be identified, said that he would not rule out the possibility that Legislative Council members could be elected. "The Labor party would like to see greater democracy," he said, "but China won't have it."

China's position on Hong Kong, as stated in the United Nations on March 8, 1972, is that Hong Kong is Chinese territory "occupied by the British" and is to be treated as a colonial territory moving toward independence. Because of this, many people are reluctant to adopt any course that might provoke Peking.

Businessmen have also voiced concern over the possibility that elections and concomitant social and political change might scare off foreign investors. There is fear that Communists or nationalists might dominate the elections.

So far, the dialogue has been limited primarily to the Western-educated segment of the population. Until such time as the Chinese population in general begins clamoring for action, it is unlikely that the colonial authorities will institute significant reforms.

Less than 10 per cent of the

**Alarm System Blocks Theft at Italy Church**  
VENICE, Feb. 10 (Reuters).—Would-be art thieves were foiled by an electrical alarm system when they broke into a church here over the weekend, police said today.

Police said the attempted break-in occurred at the Basilica del Prati, where several masterpieces—including a famous Titian painting of the Assumption—are housed.

The thieves escaped after triggering an alarm system which set bells ringing and switched on all the lights.

**Tanzania Faces Hunger Crisis, Sure of Help**  
By Dial Torgerson  
DAR ES SALAAM, Feb. 10.—Tanzania is on the brink of a crisis which could ruin a country with fewer friends.

Rains have been slight for two years. Famine threatens. The treasury is nearly out of money because so much has been spent buying food.

Amid it all Tanzania's Socialist government is pushing ahead with a nationwide program of rural reform which involves moving millions of farmers onto new land. Crop yields are smaller—when every sack of grain is badly needed.

President Julius Nyerere is not to be swayed from his goal of making his homegrown People's Socialism the 34 million people of this East African nation.

Frank Admission  
With frankness, he admitted the size of the problem: "We have no money and we have exhausted our foreign reserves. If we do not have adequate rains, we will be faced with serious famine in which people will die."

The rains are due to start in March, but even if they do not, Tanzania can survive. The rest of the world will save Tanzania.

Mr. Nyerere, widely respected as a statesman of Africa and a philosopher of the Third World, has skillfully arranged to have nations of both East and West on his long list of donor countries.

China, Russia and the Eastern bloc nations want to help Tanzania because Mr. Nyerere's experiment with Socialism and communal farming fits in with aspects of Communist ideology.

Scandinavian Admiration  
The Scandinavian countries help because they admire Mr. Nyerere's policy of nonalignment, his Socialist philosophy and his emphasis on land reform. Canada also is a big supporter because it favors rural development.

And the United States—though often vilified in the rhetoric of People's Socialism—helps because U.S. policy is to encourage economically viable nations.

So Mr. Nyerere has been getting the best from both worlds. While the Chinese have been building a railroad from Dar es Salaam to the copper belt of neighboring Zambia, the United States has been building most of

## New Meeting Is Planned Over Rhodes

Blacks, Whites Set Talks for Tomorrow

By Charles Mohr

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, Feb. 10 (NYT).—Black and white leaders are preparing to meet again tomorrow to try to arrange a constitutional conference to discuss the political future of Rhodesia.

Diplomatic pressure from white government of South Africa and from four black African groups appeared to have maintained the hesitant momentum toward negotiations.

African sources here report that South Africa's Foreign Minister, Edgar Muller, met yesterday in Lusaka, Zambia, with officials of Zambia, Rhodesia and Botswana and with a delegation of the African National Congress of South Africa which had conferred during the weekend with the same officials and with the Mosambique Liberation Front.

In Cape Town, Mr. Muller confirmed that he held talks over the weekend, he reported.

In a statement, Mr. Muller said that the African leaders "happened to be passing through Lusaka on their way back to their homes, and in the conversations they informed us of their views on certain issues."

Long Impasse  
This meeting suggested the determination of Rhodesians to push for an end to the long political impasse that had not lessened.

In fact, however, political sources here said that little progress had been made in resolving the differences that divide the white Rhodesian government of Prime Minister Ian Smith and the ANC, which now has such nationalist figures as Jos Nkomo and the Rev. Ndaba Sibhohle, who were released last December in December.

These differences were of sorts. One was the set of conditions that each side would impose before anything would begin. The other was the chasm between the ANC nationalists who want some immediate change to majority rule, and the 50 per cent of the population who desire to delay as long as possible.

White officials here had said that, during the weekend in Zambia, figures as prominent as Kenneth Kaunda would be present to persuade the ANC to accept a full cease-fire in its sporadic guerrilla war.

Mr. Smith announced in a statement that such a cease-fire had been agreed and this was his main domestic justification with his white electorate agreeing to new constitutional talks.

However, the government since made clear that it did not see a simple cessation of guerrilla operations—which have continued on a rather insistent scale—as a solution to the guerrilla either side would withdraw from the scene of war in northeast Rhodesia.

**Argentine Arm Joins the Police Fighting Leftist**  
TUCUMAN, Argentina, Feb. 10 (UPI).—The Argentine army intervened in a nation-wide down against leftist guerrillas joining police operations in northern Tucuman Province in a campaign against the guerrillas.

The joint forces are carrying out similar operations in neighboring Salta Province, now being taken by the army and the Chaco Province, military officials said. Neither communiqué mentioned army involvement in Salta and Chaco.

Police have been conducting intensive anti-guerrilla operations throughout the country since a state of siege Nov. 6 to combat political violence.

**Israeli Soldier Admits Fatal Grenade Attack**  
NETANYA, Israel, Feb. 10 (UPI).—A 24-year-old Israeli soldier confessed today to throwing a grenade into a discotheque Wednesday, killing six persons and wounding 20 others. He was wanted to make notes.

Ezra Avraham was arrested by police after he was charged with the attack. He was charged with the attack on a discotheque where they heard Mr. Avraham's arrest and were forced to clear the area.

**Yugoslav Prices Rise**  
BELGRADE, Feb. 10 (AP).—The Yugoslavian government today announced price hikes for cigarettes, coffee, liquor and other luxury goods. It also announced a cut in prices for locally produced cars to help selling automobile industry.

The Yugoslavian government said the price hikes were necessary to encourage production of luxury goods and to help the automobile industry.

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# West's Oil Crisis Seen Helping Russians

By Peter Osnos

MOSCOW, Feb. 10 (UPI)—The Soviet Union, which now claims to be the world's largest oil producer and to have reserves more than twice that of the United States, has benefited greatly from the energy-related troubles of the industrialized West.

The pluses for Moscow are plain. As a leading oil exporter, the Soviet Union has earned billions of dollars from its own sales at higher prices while reaping the political advantages of support for the policies of other oil-producing nations.

During the last year, the Soviet Union reversed its balance-of-payments deficit, largely as a result of oil revenues. Even if the Russians sold only the same amount of oil to the West in 1974 as in the previous year, which is unlikely, they stood to make an additional \$5 billion.

At every opportunity, Moscow has also voiced its backing for the "principled stand" of the oil exporters—a convenient position for making friends in the Middle East, Africa and Latin America.

The future, however, may be less bright. Western specialists here believe that a sharply rising demand for oil at home and from traditional customers abroad poses potentially serious problems for Moscow's economic planners and policy-makers. And without doubt, whenever Moscow moves on energy matters, the consequences will be felt globally.

Imports Needed

Soviet commitments are already so substantial that, to meet them, Moscow needs, some experts say, to find oil sources elsewhere and some Arab oil is already flowing into the region. Kuwait announced last month that it would invest in a pipeline across Yugoslavia to Hungary—apparently the first major Arab oil-dollar investment in Eastern Europe.

There are probably limits, however, to how far the Russians are prepared to cut back the percentage of oil deliveries to their allies. By going too far, Moscow risks some weakening of its political and economic influence.

In Western Europe, the Russians have only to maintain their

## 2 Senators Seek Probe of Contract To Train Saudis

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10 (AP)—Sen. Henry Jackson, D-Wash., and Hubert Humphrey, D-Minn., have called for a congressional investigation of the Defense Department's contract with a private corporation to train Saudi Arabian troops to protect oil wells in the Persian Gulf.

Sen. Jackson, who last Thursday announced his candidacy for the 1976 Democratic presidential nomination, said he was "completely baffled" by the contract.

"Only a short time ago the President and secretary of state indicated the option of U.S. military action might be considered under certain circumstances in the Middle East," he said.

He said the contract to train Saudi troops was "confusing" since "we're the only ones who've raised an inference of a threat."

In a letter to Sen. John Stennis, D-Miss., chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee, Sen. Jackson said he wanted the committee to "get all the facts so that the Congress can make an informed judgment about these programs."

Sen. Humphrey, D-Minn., in calling for an investigation of the contract, said, "The possibility of having American forces train another country's troops in the Mideast is fraught with danger..."

## U.S. Settles Suit On Syphilis Study Run in Alabama

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Feb. 10 (AP)—The U.S. attorney general's office has given formal approval of an out-of-court settlement providing \$37,500 for each man who went without treatment for syphilis as part of a government experiment.

More than 600 black men from Macon County, Alabama, participated in the U.S. Public Health Service's Tuskegee study, which began in 1932 and ended in 1972, when it was brought to light.

Details of the settlement were revealed last December but were subject to approval by the attorney general.

The plaintiffs in the class-action damage suit originally asked for \$3 million each. Forty of the survivors of the experiment filed the suit in U.S. District Court in 1973, seeking a total of \$1.8 billion for the survivors and for the estates of the deceased men. About 100 of the 600 men are still alive.

The settlement calls for \$37,500 for each syphilis participant who is alive, and \$15,000 for each deceased syphilis participant. It also provides \$5,000 for the estate of each deceased nonsyphilis participant.

The experiment was conducted to test the effects of the disease on the human body.

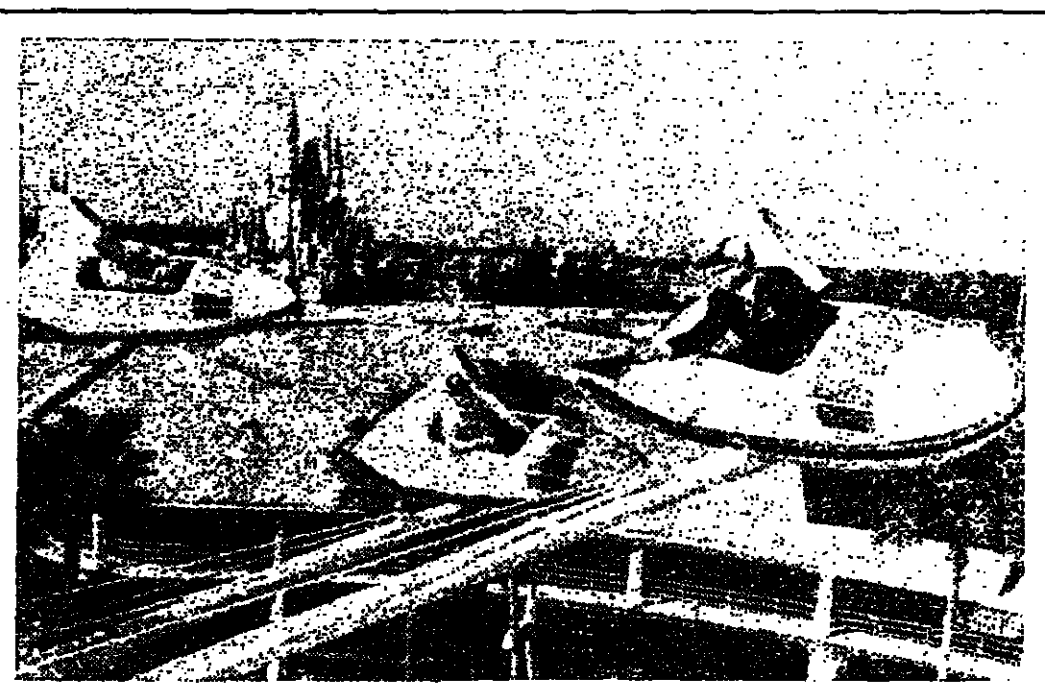
## Ford Starts on Tour After Aide Is Sworn

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10 (AP)—Set to embark on another tour for his economic-energy program, President Ford witnessed the installation today of James Lynn, director of the Office of Management and Budget, his second Cabinet-level appointee.

Three hours after the ceremony, Mr. Ford left for Houston and two days of private meetings and public appearances in Texas and Kansas. The President took a similar two-day journey to Atlanta last week and plans more trips in the weeks ahead.

Mr. Lynn succeeds Roy Ash.

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RELAXATION—Soviet cosmonaut Alexei Leonov (right) gestures to U.S. astronauts Thomas Stafford (center) and Vance Brand as they enjoyed the amusement park near the Kennedy Space Center.

## Japanese Chief Of Air Caterer Kills Himself

TOKYO, Feb. 10 (Reuters).—An executive of a catering company that supplied food to a jumbo jet on which more than 100 people suffered food poisoning a week ago, was found dead today from an apparently self-inflicted pistol shot.

A Japan Air Lines spokesman identified the man as Kenji Kuwahara, 53, director of the International Inflight Catering Co. in Anchorage, Alaska, where the suspect food was taken aboard the Japanese airliner.

On Feb. 3, 144 passengers of the Paris-bound jet were taken off the plane in Copenhagen and admitted to hospitals with food poisoning symptoms.

The JAL spokesman said a note was found from the dead man. It said he was to blame for the poisoning and that he had taken every measure to prevent a recurrence.

## Ivy League Runs Over \$6,000 Price of a College Education Will Go Up Sharply Next Fall

By Iver Peterson

NEW YORK, Feb. 10 (NYT)—College costs—especially at private campuses—will rise more sharply than ever next fall, with most colleges reporting tuition increases of more than 10 per cent, the highest single-year increase so far.

Students, parents and campus administrators are running out of solutions to the twin forces of inflation and recession, a nationwide sampling by The New York Times showed, and many college officials reported that the accelerating rate of college cost increases can be expected to continue for the rest of the decade.

Starting next fall, the total cost of a year away at a private college will routinely exceed \$6,000.

Most of the across-the-board tuition, room and board rises so far have occurred at private colleges, where administrators are trying to organize their books for next year and give students and their parents time to adjust to the coming round of increases.

Those state colleges and universities that have announced increases—many are still waiting for their legislators to approve next year's budgets—appear to be concentrating on raising tuition for graduate students and out-of-state students and on raising ancillary "fees" for books or student activities. They are trying to leave resident undergraduate tuition unchanged.

Figures announced so far indicate that the gap between private and public college cost will continue to widen next fall. The spread of two or three thousand dollars a year between a good public and a good private college has many private college administrators worried and angry. They fear—and the evidence shows they are right—that so many students are opting for public colleges that the future of private institutions is threatened.

Many of the factors contributing to higher college costs are already well known by housewives and the heads of giant corporations: rising costs of raw materials, especially fuel and energy, and a static and inflation-ridden income.

But college costs have risen faster than the consumer price index—the usual inflation indicator. Almost without exception, tuition costs have more than doubled in the last 10 years, while the consumer price index rose by 66 per cent.

Yale College earned the doubtful distinction of being the first major institution to break the \$4,000 mark for tuition when it announced that next year's instructional costs will be \$4,050. Counting room and board and estimated \$700 for books, personal expenses and incidentals, the college reported that total costs there will be \$6,750 next year.

The rest of the Ivy League is not far behind, with an average of \$6,500 reported as the total cost for a year at Harvard, Columbia, Princeton, Brown, Cornell, Dartmouth and the University of Pennsylvania.

Columbia, struggling to overcome the misgivings many outsiders have about living in New York City, has kept its costs the lowest of the Ivy League, with a tuition next year of \$3,650 plus \$1,914 for room and board and another estimated \$750 in expenses.

"I don't know where the money will come from," Jonathan Zimman, a junior at the University of Pennsylvania, said. "I've about reached the end of the line with my folks. Since I'm the fourth son they've put through college."

The students' problems seem to be compounded this year because of the effect of the recession on summer jobs. "I went home to see if I could get my old summer job back," Jesse Ishikawa, a Middebury junior, said, "and they told me they'd already laid off 500 full-time employees."

## Study Shows U.S. Taxes Rose Faster Than Consumer Items

By James L. Rowe Jr.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10 (UPI).—Although prices of nearly all goods and services soared in 1974, taxes topped the list, according to a study released yesterday by Congress's Joint Economic Committee.

"Higher tax payments outstripped all other price increases in the consumer's budget," the study said. It added that the current recession is the first in which "the overall tax burden on individuals and families has increased."

"In previous recessions, the tax burden declined, thereby stimulating consumer demand. An increase in the tax burden of one percentage point in 1974 is actually reinforcing the decline in economic activity," the report said.

Sen. Hubert Humphrey, D-Minn., chairman of the joint committee, said in a statement that the "unique combination of rapid inflation and deep recession in 1974 reduced the standard of living of American consumers twice as much as in any other postwar recession."

Unlike 1973, the report stated, when food prices outstripped most other cost rises, prices last year "increased by roughly the same amount for all consumers."

In 1973, because of the sharp food increases, people with lower incomes suffered the most. In 1974, however, housing and transportation, which account for a large share of intermediate and higher-income budgets, outdistanced the average of price increases. In addition, although taxes rose sharply for all income levels, "higher tax payments had a larger impact" on the intermediate and higher-income groups.

As a result, according to the study by committee staff economist Lucy Salcone, "living costs rose slightly more for the two higher budgets in 1974 because the items which constitute a relatively larger share of these budgets—housing, transportation and taxes—rose faster than other items."

The cost of living rose about 14 per cent for the lower-budget family and 14.5 per cent for the intermediate and higher-budget family.

The study cautioned that the budget analysis "measures only the increase in living costs and not the ability of families to cope with these budget increases."

Over the three years from 1971 to 1974, the study added, prices increased "on the whole faster for the poor. During that period, prices paid by low-income consumers rose 27.8 per cent, while prices paid by higher-income consumers rose 24.6 per cent, a difference of 3.2 percentage points."

According to the committee, the average family with an income of \$12,896 in 1973 needed an additional \$1,840, or 14.4 per cent, last year "simply to maintain its 1973 living standards."

For the family making \$14,468

## France's Islands Off N. America Send Ultimatum

ST. PIERRE, St. Pierre and Miquelon Islands, Feb. 10 (AP).—Unions and local political leaders in France's only North American territory have given Paris until Wednesday to agree to a meeting here to discuss economic and other problems.

In a cable to Olivier Stirn, the French minister of overseas territories, local elected officials and union leaders said they would not go to Paris for a meeting. They said that if Mr. Stirn did not agree by Wednesday to come to the islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon, off Newfoundland's south coast, they would undertake more strikes and demonstrations.

Sen. Albert Pen, president of the islands' General Council, said the local government body would consider itself to have definitely resigned if there was no affirmative reply from Mr. Stirn.

The council first resigned in January to protest the handling of a civil service strike by Gov. Jean Chuchard and representatives from Paris.

On Thursday, more than 2,200 persons held a demonstration and general strike to back their demands that Gov. Chuchard and 55 special policemen be recalled immediately.

## N.Y.C. Slayings Drop, Other Crimes Increase

NEW YORK, Feb. 10 (NYT)—Reported homicides in the city declined by 15 per cent last year compared with 1973 but other serious crimes continued to increase, the police department says.

While felonies rose in New York City, the rate apparently was slower than in the rest of the country and in almost all other large cities.

The N.Y. police also said that crimes against persons—murder, rape, robbery and assault—had increased by 2.1 per cent. Crimes against property were 9.9 per cent higher.

## Conservatives Look to Reagan Third Party For '76 Race

By Christopher Lydon

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10 (NYT).—Adherents of the conservative movement in Republican politics are talking about campaign strategy for 1976, seemingly with a thought of supporting a third-party candidate, or at least of them guess that Mr. Ford will not be running, in which case they foresee an easy victory by former Gov. Ronald Reagan of California over Vice President Rockefeller for the party's nomination. But if Mr. Ford does run for an elected term, organized conservatives here see prospects of a serious challenge within the Republican party, or else a third-party race, or both.

Signs of Discontent

Signs of right-wing discontent with the Ford administration continue to multiply, all the more since Mr. Ford announced his new \$349-billion budget with its record peacetime deficit of \$82 billion. Among the fresh signs are the following:

- William Rusher, a Reagan adviser and publisher of the weekly National Review, has just finished writing "The Case for the New Majority Party," to be published in April.
- "What I'm talking about is the total replacement of the Republican party," Mr. Rusher explained in an interview, "the same way the Republicans replaced the Whigs."
- Sen. James Buckley, Conservative of New York, is planning a "summit conference" here within the next three or four weeks of about 30 like-minded politicians, including Gov. Melvin Thompson Jr. of New Hampshire and Sen. Jesse Helms of North Carolina.

Sen. Buckley says that the meeting will not be explicitly anti-Ford or pro-third party, although other participants see it implicitly as both. Meanwhile, the senator is using words such as "awful" and "dangerous" to characterize the Ford administration's budget deficits.

The right-wing periodical Human Events sounds increasingly skeptical about the Ford administration. "There is no serious evidence that the President is determined to reverse the explosive growth of government spending," the paper concludes in its forthcoming issue.

An important test of the conservatives' cohesion and seriousness will come later this week at the American Conservative Union convention here—the first substantial gathering of the movement since the late President Richard Nixon left office last Aug. 9 under threat of impeachment.

No Stake in Ford

"I think it will firm up the conservative consensus that there's no stake in Ford," says Howard Phillips, a young militant who two years ago directed, and nearly dismantled, the federal anti-poverty program on behalf of the Nixon administration.

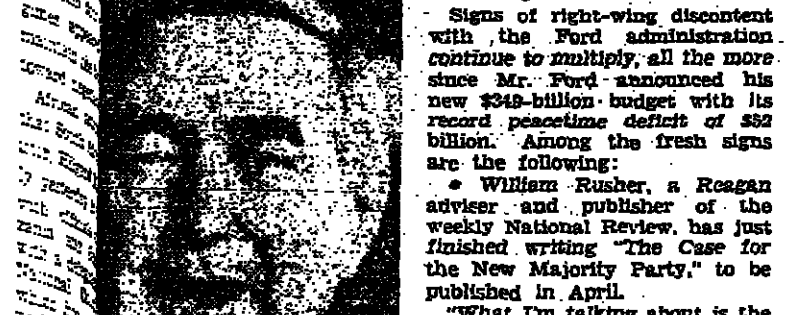
Later, Mr. Phillips formed a conservatives' committee to remove the President, "CORE 2," as he called it, in mocking memory of Mr. Nixon's 1972 Committee for the Re-Election of the President.

"Most of the people at that meeting will be willing to risk the third-party idea," Mr. Phillips said in an interview. "It's a question of a leader emerging to say 'Enough!'"

The leader in question is Mr. Reagan. The retired governor is being urged by some members of his staff to seize the new-party initiative. Financial backers have urged him to wait quietly for an opening.

"It's still a matter of waiting for Reagan," said Mr. Phillips. "If he gives us a flag-waving speech as he did last year, a lot of us will be ready to give up on him. What he's got to do is strike a balance between being sufficiently critical and being fair. And he's got to give some hint he's going to be a part in the '76 thing."

A variety of motives and strategies are involved in the conservatives' planning. Some of them would be satisfied to exert some budget-cutting influence on President Ford, others think mainly about electing Mr. Reagan and still others think less of candidates than of reviving a movement.



Rabbi Baruch Korff.

## Rabbi Friend Says Nixon Admits Fault

By Kenneth Reich

AN CLEMENTE, Calif., Feb. 10 (AP).—Former President Richard Nixon's confidant, Rabbi Baruch Korff, said here yesterday that Nixon told him last week he recognized he had to the presidency because what had done in handling the Watergate scandal was wrong.

A news conference here, the first since the President's resignation, he was not quoting Mr. Nixon directly, but then added: "This is precisely what passed between us."

Rabbi Korff heads a "Justice Fund" that is collecting money to reimburse Mr. Nixon's legal expenses. He told reporters the fund had collected about \$110,000, he subject of Watergate came when a reporter asked the rabbi whether, in his latest talks with Mr. Nixon, Watergate had been mentioned. The rabbi said he had and then said: "He repeatedly said to me, 'I did not have allowed a climate to reverberate that would even lead to a Watergate.'"

He did say, I should have acted differently. I should have yielded to consideration."

Rabbi Korff was then asked whether Mr. Nixon felt that what had done was serious enough to leave office.

"State of Bedlam"

"Yes," the rabbi replied emotionally. "He said that, 'It was a state of bedlam, a state of bedlam.' He said that. He said that yesterday (Saturday)."

could not," he continued, "but this nation to a state of bedlam."

Rabbi Korff described Mr. Nixon as "visibly annoyed" at remarks made recently by his former White House counselor, H. R. Haldeman, to the effect that Nixon had described Secretary of State Henry Kissinger as "stable" and expressed a lack of confidence in the competence of Gerald Ford before he became President.

Rabbi Korff said Mr. Nixon told him, "I never would have selected Dr. Kissinger as a national security chairman and subsequently named him secretary of state if he were unstable, and it is unfortunate that Mr. Kissinger is faced with a mammoth task of stabilizing the peace."

is for Mr. Ford, Rabbi Korff said Mr. Nixon had told him, "I have nothing but love and admiration for Mr. Ford and I expressed confidence in him, in contrast to what some other people have said."

Mr. Nixon had said only, Rabbi Korff described former President's physical and emotional state as low. He said Mr. Nixon told him he tries to conceal his misery from many visitors and staff.

Los Angeles Times

## Brooklyn Man Plunges to Death From Bridge, Said He Had Cancer

NEW YORK, Feb. 10 (AP).—A man who said he was dying of stomach cancer, plunged 150 feet from a bridge to his death on rocks protruding from the water between Staten Island and Brooklyn.

A cab driver tried in vain to dissuade Louis Capobianco Jr., 45, of Brooklyn from jumping yesterday, police said.

Police said Mr. Capobianco, an elevator repairman, got in the cab in Brooklyn shortly before 7 a.m. and told driver Harry Weiss to take him to Staten Island via the Verrazano-Narrows Bridge.

On the bridge, he told Mr. Weiss to stop. The driver refused and Mr. Capobianco pulled a knife and said he would slit his own throat if the driver did not let him out, police said. He was quoted as saying he had nothing to lose because he was dying of cancer.

After Mr. Weiss, 29, tried for 20 minutes to persuade Mr. Capobianco not to take his own life, a car struck the cab in the rear. The cab driver locked his car's rear doors by remote control, using an anti-crime device, and went to discuss the accident with the other driver. While he was gone, Mr. Capobianco climbed out of a rear window and leaped over the railing, police said.

Louis Capobianco sr., father of the dead man, later asked: "Why did he do it? The doctor said he had kidney trouble. He didn't have cancer."

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## The Kissinger Explorations

That modern Magellan, Henry Kissinger, has set off on another exploratory journey. He goes to old lands with old problems, to seek again some new key to unlock the gate of the perilous Middle Eastern stalemate. And partly because of his idiosyncratic methods, partly because the presidential race of 1976 is beginning to attract runners and issues, he departed with a flurry of criticism which President Ford sought to allay by his pointed expression of confidence at the airport.

The secretary of state is not a miracle man, nor is all that he has done, all he has left undone, free from rational objections. But his hard work, background of knowledge, keen mind and pragmatic approach have brought a professional quality to American foreign policy that has been absent too long. And this same quality does offer much of what hope there is for a reasonable resolution of the monumental difficulties afflicting the Mideast.

The moderate, piecemeal Kissinger technique may not work. There is something to be said, in logic, for tackling the whole of the problem in a massive conference in which every interest can be heard, every contingency taken into account, every foot of disputed land mapped out and argued over. But it should be noted that the most aggressive groups on every side are those who demand referring the whole quarrel to the Geneva conference—and some of them

may well do so because they know that under present circumstances the likelihood of stalemate there, and resort to arms, is great.

The Geneva conference, as Mr. Kissinger himself has made plain, is the ultimate necessity. The present question is whether the conference is to assemble with the Arabs confronting the territorial boundaries of 1975 with the arguments of 1948 and the Israelis doing just the reverse? The arguments, given the fact of Israel's existence and internal growth as a state, are outmoded. The boundaries given Israel's actual dependence on outside moral and practical help, will not be a permanent counter to the arguments. There must be some genuine assurance that each side recognizes the tangled realities in which they both must live, if the Geneva conference is to provide more than a forum in which both state their determination that many must die.

That is, in effect, what the Kissinger explorations are all about; to determine, through concessions by, in particular, Egypt and Israel, whether there can be a practicable agenda for Geneva. Much time has been lost since the October, 1973, war, many new forces have manifested themselves in the meanwhile. But if anyone can discover the possibilities for taking the first steps toward Geneva that might offer some hopes of success there, and to enlarge on those possibilities, it is Henry Kissinger.

## Dangers in Ethiopia

Twice in less than a year Asmara, capital of the northern Ethiopian province of Eritrea, has played a key role in the suddenly greatly increased tempo of change in a country that once seemed almost changeless. It was in Asmara late last February that the military mutiny first broke out, a mutiny that led to the downfall of Emperor Haile Selassie and produced an almost clandestine provisional military government which has promised revolutionary socio-economic changes.

In the last week the Asmara area has been the site of the first major pitched battle between local Eritrean rebels and the Ethiopian Army, a battle in which the Eritreans may have had the more modern ground weapons and certainly inflicted great loss of prestige as well as material damage on the Ethiopian Army and Air Force. Over the weekend, guerrillas were threatening to cut off the capital, Addis Ababa, from its only oil supply line.

Much more than a local rebellion is involved in the military, political and psychological setbacks the ruling Addis Ababa group has now suffered. The Ethiopian troops are fighting with American weapons and it would be surprising if their government did not soon appeal to Washington for speedy delivery of more modern weapons. The delicacy of the problem that would be

posed by such an appeal is emphasized by the fact that the Eritrean rebels are being generously supported by many of the newly rich Arab states, which seem to have supplied even Soviet anti-aircraft rockets of the kind that proved so frighteningly effective against Israeli planes in the 1973 war. An independent Eritrea functioning as an Arab satellite state would not only deprive Ethiopia of its coastline but virtually turn the Red Sea into an Arab lake with potentially momentous consequences.

And even as the Eritrean drama intensifies, instability grows through Ethiopia, a country internally divided by long-festering ethnic and religious differences. For an entire generation under Haile Selassie, Ethiopia was an oasis of stability in black Africa while most of the rest of the continent was convulsed by political and social change. Now it can be seen that the price of yesterday's stability was the bottling up of powerful tensions whose explosions make post-Haile Selassie Ethiopia a source of dangerous instability not only for its own peoples but for many of its neighbors, and even for the two great powers.

Like it or not, Messrs. Kissinger and Gromyko must add the potential perils of Ethiopian disintegration to their already full agenda of items of mutual concern.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Pakistan's Arms Appeal

Mr. Bhutto, Prime Minister of Pakistan, came to Washington for arms and left pleased to have been promised the United States "active consideration" of his request. This is to the good. Unless one feels that all of South Asia should be written off as lying outside the realm of American interest, there is reason for a modest and continuing American involvement to help the states there cope with their basic needs. Along with food, Pakistan's basic need in this period is to have enough confidence in its security to tend to its economic ills.

Its leading military supplier has long been the United States. But Washington embargoed all supplies except spare parts and "nonlethal" items in 1965 after India and Pakistan fought each other briefly with American arms. In retrospect, the embargo may have been a mistake. For India reacted by intensifying its programs to knit close defense ties with Moscow, to build up its own armaments industry and to develop nuclear bombs. Pakistan, with more limited resources, shopped around in Peking and elsewhere, secured a "limited" one-time exception to the embargo in 1970, but then—in 1971-72—further alienated its American source by its war with Bangladesh. Meanwhile, India exploded its first nuclear bomb, thereby enhancing its already great strategic margin over Pakistan. More urgently, the Pakistanis renewed their appeal for an end of the embargo.

Some Indian politicians cannot be expected to complain that the American response demonstrates the unfitness of the

United States for India's friendship. But India has many other reasons to keep up good relations with Washington. Delhi was advised months ago that a change was in the cards. Unquestionably the first power of the subcontinent, India has the atom bomb and a population almost 10 times Pakistan's. In India Gandhi it also has a leader sophisticated enough to realize that Pakistan in its reduced circumstances since 1972 is no threat. Mr. Bhutto stated that he is ready to accept American "safeguards"—to prevent Pakistan's peaceful nuclear program from being diverted to military purposes—if his conventional arms requirements are met, and this offers further reassurance to India.

Fortunately, the Ford administration is proceeding in this matter in a no-nonsense atmosphere and at a pace slow enough to permit ample congressional review. Presidents tend to stress the positive political benefits that they hope will flow from arms deals. In this spirit, the White House insists that it remains American policy in the subcontinent not to contribute to an arms race, strategic imbalance or political tension. Congress, however, should make the administration justify these assertions against the dismal fact that previous arms-supply decisions in South Asia have gone awry. We believe the circumstances have changed. And if that is in fact the case, we further believe that the administration should have no difficulty explaining the way in which the circumstances have changed.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

February 11, 1900

LONDON—An association has been formed here called the "Motor Vehicle Users Defense Association," for the general protection of motor vehicle users against proceedings or actions at law, either civil or criminal, and where necessary to commence legal proceedings themselves, all in the name of the automobilists throughout the United Kingdom.

### Fifty Years Ago

February 11, 1925

CHICAGO—Aping of women's fashions by men is feminizing the nation, according to Dr. Neal R. Andrews, of New York, in an address here. "Time was, not so long ago, when fur coats, wristwatches, bright colors in clothing and cosmetics were labeled for women only," said Dr. Andrews. "But today," he said, "our rugged males flaunt as much gaiety as the fair sex."



'The End of the Tunnel Is at Hand'

## Mr. Kissinger's War—I

By Anthony Lewis

WASHINGTON—A letter from Saigon: The writer says he is amazed at the American debate on aid to Vietnam. The argument seems to be all about war, he says—about arms to help President Thieu fight the Communists for years more. Does no one in America think of politics instead of war? Does no one realize that even "rightists" in South Vietnam now want Thieu out of office so a deal can be negotiated with the Communists and the fighting ended?

"Why isn't Kissinger doing anything toward a political solution?" he asks. "Is this his 'decent interval'—a useless massacre?"

There is a short answer to these anguished questions. American policy focuses on war in Vietnam, and feeds it, because Henry Kissinger would rather have war than any visible political alternative. That is why the policy is to sustain Thieu in his intransigent, increasingly isolated resistance to any political accommodation.

### A Serious Thing

It is a surprising and a serious thing to say: that an American secretary of state is deliberately holding back a process that might lead to the end of a gruesome war. But the evidence is there. Exploring it throws some light on why Kissinger, against logic and the odds, is pressing for additional military aid to Saigon.

The peace agreement signed in Paris two years ago called for a new phase of politics in South Vietnam. It promised political rights to all parties; freedom of movement between the military zones; release of political prisoners and the establishment of a National Council of Reconciliation. The idea of all that was to open up a process—a process of political competition and accommodation instead of war.

But Thieu prevented that process from starting. He prohibited movement between zones, reclassified political prisoners as common criminals to keep them in jail and effectively banned all parties but his own. He not only refused to carry out the terms of the Paris agreement; he made it a crime to publish them in South Vietnam. And at the moment the cease-fire was to come into effect, he launched aggressive military operations.

In all this Thieu needed at least tacit American support, and he got it. There was no criticism from Washington of his military offensive, which relied on \$1 billion in new U.S. arms rushed over before the truce, or of his refusal to carry out the Paris agreement's provisions.

### No Pressure

Just the other day Thieu told Peter Kern of the Wall Street Journal that since the signing in Paris, the United States had never put any pressure on him to make political concessions to the Communists—that is, to carry out the peace terms. The reason is plain, Kissinger, like Thieu, is uncertain where a political process might lead once it starts. He prefers the devil he knows in Vietnam: war.

But lately, the strategy of military aggressiveness and political intransigence has unraveled. The tide of battle has shifted, and inevitably doubts have grown in South Vietnam about the wisdom of relying on war instead of politics.

Communist military successes

have brought angry American talks about a massive offensive by North Vietnam. Given the failure to say anything about Saigon's actions after the truce, that outcry is almost comic in its hypocrisy. But it is also factually doubtful. So far, at least, the Communists' campaign seems limited in aim. They say their purpose is pressure to carry out the Paris agreement, and that could be the case.

### Mystery Explained

In South Vietnam, many former Thieu supporters have now turned against him. A Catholic movement leads the criticism. The militantly anti-Communist Cao Dai sect, with 2 million members, has called for negotiations and reconciliation with the Communists. Even right-wing newspapers criticized Thieu as an obstacle to peace—until he closed them.

The political setting explains the mystery of Kissinger's demand for \$300 million more in military aid now. The Pentagon is having difficulty justifying that figure: privately, defense officials say the object is not so much military as "psychological." In short, the aim is to demonstrate the American commitment to Nguyen Van Thieu.

For that purpose, any amount that gets through Congress will serve. Just \$75 million, say, would enable Thieu to tell doubters that he still has America's support. Any amount would be a symbol of American willingness to go on with the policy of war, not politics—go on, as Gen. Fred C. Weyand, the army chief of staff, had the candor to say, for another five to 10 years.

"Do American policy-makers have no concern for the Vietnamese people?" the letter from Saigon asks. In the case of Henry Kissinger, the answer is certainly no. He has no affection for Nguyen Van Thieu either. Why, then, is he so determined to keep Thieu in power and to block any movement toward political accommodation in Saigon? The answer to that lies beyond Vietnam.

## Letters

### Human Rights

The Washington Post's editorial "Stalemate on Soviet-U.S. Trade" (HT, Jan. 25-26) is a constructive analysis of the situation after the rupture of the 1972 trade agreement between the United States and the Soviet Union.

This unfortunate interruption of the process of détente may well present an opportunity that thus far seems to have escaped the attention of the world.

The Soviet Union finds it quite unacceptable that its internal policies be subjected to alien legislative pressure. Undoubtedly any other sovereign state would have come to the same conclusion. There exists, though, an international framework which could remove civil and political rights from bilateral relations such as those involved in the trade and other agreements that have emerged between the United States and the Soviet Union and which have encouraged the world's hopes for an era of peaceful co-existence.

On Dec. 16, 1966, after several years of thorough and detailed discussions, the General Assembly of the United Nations unanimously adopted and opened for ratification, signature, and accession the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, and the International Covenant on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights. The delegates of the United States and the Soviet Union were present and voted for this unanimous action.

In order for these covenants to become effective they must be ratified by 35 countries.

In the light of the U.S. legislation objected to by the Soviet Union it is probably appropriate to quote Article 12 of the Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, which is as follows:

"1. Everyone lawfully within the territory of a State shall, within that territory, have the right to liberty of movement and freedom to choose his residence."

"2. Everyone shall be free to leave any country, including his own."

"3. The above-mentioned rights shall not be subject to any restrictions except those which are provided by law, are necessary

to protect national security, public order, public health or morals or the rights and freedoms of others, and are consistent with the other rights recognized in the present Covenant."

"4. No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of the right to enter his own country."

As of June 30, 1974, only 25 countries had ratified the international covenants. They included the Soviet Union but not the United States. Most states that have not yet ratified the covenants claim that they would create internal legal complications which they must first overcome. Yet none of the member states, in unanimously adopting the covenant on Dec. 16, 1966, raised such an objection at that time.

Only three states have so far declared under Article 41 of the Covenant on Civil and Political Rights that they recognize the competence of the Committee on Human Rights (Article 28 of the covenant) to receive and consider communications alleging that they are not carrying out their commitments under the covenant. The Soviet Union is not among those states.

But, under the circumstances, it may be fortunate that each of these powerful states have something left to do for the covenant to have effective meaning. Maybe together they could make human rights a real factor in international détente.

The so-called "Jackson Amendment" received more votes in the U.S. Senate than the two-thirds required to ratify the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.

An imaginative initiative might be for the Senate to pass a resolution ratifying the covenant and calling on the executive branch to make the declaration under Article 41 and urge the U.S.S.R. to do so as well. It might even go further and suggest that the United States and the U.S.S.R. work together to persuade other countries who have not yet done so to take these steps so that the 35 ratifications necessary for the entry into force of the covenant be attained. The dividends for peace could be manifold.

WILLIAM O. COOPER.  
Paris.

## John Dornberg From Munich:

Except for some previously published pictures which show the future Führer practicing before a mirror, this book offers the first evidence that Hitler worked at his performances.

MUNICH—Adolf Hitler, a German acquaintance once muscled, would never have come to power had there been television coverage of his political rallies and speeches.

"The theatrics and hysterical ham acting that characterized his performance may have been ideal for the platform in beer cellars or large auditoriums," my friend theorized. "But projected into the privacy of people's living rooms they would have produced only one result: switching to another channel."

The theory has intrigued not only my friend, but political scientists, historians and the campaign managers of some candidates for high office.

However, it was always predicated on the assumption that Hitler's platform style was a compulsion of character. What, on the other hand, if his histrionics were precisely that—studied and done for effect, carefully cultivated to reach the last listener in the back row of the hall?

### Studied

The histrionics were studied according to a new book scheduled for release by an obscure publisher here in May, excerpts of which were made available last week. The author is the man who taught Hitler how to do it: an opera singer, stage actor and elocution teacher with the stage name of Paul Devrient, who died at the age of 83 in Rappoldtsberg, Bavaria, 15 months ago.

Devrient, whose real name was Paul Steiber-Walter, was an operatic tenor of some renown in his day and a popular, active screen and television performer until a year before his death in November, 1973.

His service to Hitler, whom he taught voice control, projection and the art of gesticulation from the spring of 1922 until summer 1930, at a monthly retainer of 1,000 reichsmarks, was a well-kept secret. Devrient noted his detailed daily observations and conversations with Hitler in a diary, which he refused to make public as long as he lived. It has now been edited by his son, Hans Steiber, an author and journalist who lives in Neustadt, near the Bavarian border with Austria and, ironically, less than 30 miles from Hitler's native Braunau.

The book, "Schauspieler Hitler" (Hitler—Stardancer of Acting), is being published by Munich's Oingau Verlag and is sure to open new vistas of Hitlerology. Except for some previously published pictures by "court photographer" Heinrich Hoffmann which show the future Führer practicing gestures and grimaces before a mirror, the book offers the first evidence that Hitler worked at his performances.

And apparently he worked hard, once he had overcome his initial skepticism and reservations about Devrient's method. None of the standard biographies mentions the episode.

Ernst (Putzi) Hanfstaengl, Hitler's erstwhile piano-playing "foreign press counselor" who at 38 is the last surviving member of the "inner circle" of the 1920s, cannot even remember the arrangement with Devrient.

Only Werner Maser, who linked that he may have some pertinent material in his archives.

### A Satire

Also, Bertolt Brecht may have known or had an inkling, for in his satire on Hitler, "The Resistible Rise of Arturo Ui," he depicts the Führer taking lessons from an actor.

But despite the absence of corroborating evidence, there seems no reason to question Devrient's veracity or the authenticity of his observations, which are certain to raise new speculation about how quirk of fate can change the course of history.

The book leaves little doubt that Devrient was greatly responsible for developing Hitler's form style and his tireless vocal capabilities.

It also sheds an entirely new and quite intimate light on Hitler's personality, which De-

vrient, on first meeting him, ascribed as that of the "inhibiting and awkward petit bourgeois."

Devrient was called into Hitler's service in April, 1922, by a "Professor W." who had diagnosed an imminent paralysis of Hitler's vocal cords "due to fatigue."

His utterance gummy-gummy, speaking tone and found his way in "such a desolate state" that "made me wince with pain." He immediately recognized "innate talent," he also noted in Hitler was doing just about everything wrong.

"His utterance gummy-gummy, speaking tone and found his way in 'such a desolate state' that 'made me wince with pain.' He immediately recognized 'innate talent,' he also noted in Hitler was doing just about everything wrong."

Devrient, diagnosed a "kind of extreme podium hysteria" which one can observe among dialect actors and singers and who leads to frequent total loss of voice." And Hitler lost his voice often in those days—sometimes in the middle of one of his speeches.

But Hitler was so enamored with his own technique that saw no point to taking advice from Devrient, whom he kept for several weeks.

Astrology Cards  
In fact, Hitler agreed to instruction only after consulting a 17th-century astrology card, which he claimed had once belonged to Wallenstein's personal astrologer Giovanni Senti and obtained them in France during World War I.

Once he acquiesced, he began a model of breathing, vowel and consonant formation, declamatory tricks and the "art of operatic gesticulation so ideal suited for the platforms of the auditoriums which were the 'dia' of his time."

Devrient was, apparently, totally apolitical man with narrow, albeit intense, professional passion for improving voice and natural acting ability. But he attributed immenseness to the making of a successful demagogue. It was his "Hitler" who has come down in newsreels, documentaries, and memory.

When Devrient began work with Hitler in early 1922, depression was just starting. Hitler had barely begun to recover from the debacle of the Munich putsch and had just been released from Landsberg prison. In the past, Hitler had won only 2.6 per cent of votes and eight seats in the Reichstag.

It was Devrient's "improvised" oratorical and theatrical playing on the emotions of a confused and angry people in a thrice of depression, who stood on to power after 1930.

The book raises several intriguing questions.

Given the same social conditions, would the Hitler with "dumpling" in his throat, a bluish-reddish face, the flailing stomping feet, abnormal speech and periodic laryngeal paralysis have succeeded in piping as much to national celebrity?

And how many contemporary politicians have been similar taught to satisfy the media needs of our time?

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Searching for Alternate Life-Styles

## New Zealand Takes Initiative on Communes

By David Lamb

WELLINGTON, New Zealand, Feb. 10.—The late Prime Minister Norman Kirk began thinking about the question 16 months ago: what were the attitudes to the materialism of modern society, the nation-building remedies for those seeking an alternate life-style?

More than 10,000 of New Zealand's 2,700,000 population, he said, were filled by mental patients, and if all laws were strictly enforced, he said, one in seven children in New Zealand would be in jail. Perhaps he reasoned there was a way to transform wasted human resources into creative energies. The idea he seized upon was the creation of communes, roughly similar to those in Israel. First they were known as Kirk's Kibbutzim, then as "Ohu" (a singular or plural "working group"). But by whatever name, they represent probably the first attempt by any Western government to set up communes for dropouts for purely social, rather than economic or military, reasons.

The crown land that the Labor government began allocating in August does not have to be developed in any specific way, nor is there any obligation to create a completely self-sufficient economic unit. The commune itself establishes its own rules without being tied rigidly to standard government guidelines.

"Success or failure," the government said in its policy statement, "will be measured in terms of the survival and happiness, and peace of mind of the people concerned, not in bookkeeping terms."

Initial reaction to the "Ohu" proposal ranged from enthusiasm to cynicism, and in the following months the government set forth some specific guidelines. Applicants must form themselves into groups of at least 15 "like-minded people." The groups must outline their decisions on future plans, proposed membership conditions, are of dependents, and attitudes toward transients. The commune members taking the lease must all be New Zealand citizens who, with government guidance, must form a legal entity.

"The New Zealand 'Ohu,'" Minister of Lands Matti Rata said recently, "should become an integral part of our society. We cannot let the opportunity pass to let New Zealanders and friends recapture a satisfaction based on cooperation, mutual assistance and communalism."

"Sunburst Community" The first land allocation, 200 acres, was made to the 30 members of the "Sunburst Community" in Coromandel in August, the same month Mr. Kirk died of a heart attack. Since then four other allocations have been made and 30 more groups are waiting for the government to approve their sites. The membership ranges from university dropouts to pensioners to a few lawyers and doctors.

The land initially is granted under a one-year temporary license. After that, the government charges annual rent of 4.5 per cent of current market value, reducible to 4 per cent for prompt payment.

"If the scheme succeeds," said a Lands Department official, "then all well and good. But even if it fails, I think something of value will still come out of it."

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## Obituaries

### Frank Perls, U.S. Art Dealer Known for Exposure of Fakes

NEW YORK, Feb. 10 (NYT).—Frank Richard Perls, 64, an internationally known art dealer, died Saturday in Beverly Hills, Calif., where he had his art gallery. He underwent open heart surgery Dec. 19.

Mr. Perls's exposure of art fakes won him a reputation for vigilance.

In 1967, for instance, he took a principal part in exposing the unauthorized casts—considered forgeries in the art world—of six of Alberto Giacometti's well-known bronze sculptures. He had also been involved in the auction in 1967 of 44 of 68 works of art bought by Algor Meadows, a Texas oil millionaire, for \$1 million were forgeries.

Mr. Perls was born in Berlin on Oct. 23, 1910, where his parents owned one of the leading art galleries. After studying art history at the University of Freiburg, he joined his mother at the Galerie Saatchi Perls in Paris in 1932.

He came to New York in 1937 to become a partner with his brother, Klaus, in founding the Perls Galleries. In 1939, he opened his own gallery in Hollywood. It is now in Beverly Hills.

Mr. Perls was a friend of Pablo Picasso and of the Matisse family. For his work in exposing art fakes, he was honored in California by the artists' works, he was made a life fellow of the Los Angeles County Museum.

Mr. Perls, who wrote many articles on modern artists, was also a past director of the Art Dealers Association of America.

**Sir Robert Robinson** LONDON, Feb. 10 (NYT).—Sir Robert Robinson, 88, who won the Nobel Prize for chemistry in 1947, died Saturday at his home in Great Missenden, 30 miles northwest of here.

Sir Robert—he was knighted in 1939—held professorships at London, Liverpool, Manchester and St. Andrews universities before becoming Waynflete professor of chemistry at Oxford, where he remained for 25 years.

His Nobel Prize was for research into plant biology, including alkaloids. He also studied the synthesis of formal hormones, which is important in the control of certain cancers.

**John H. Secondari** NEW YORK, Feb. 10 (NYT).—John H. Secondari, 55, a dominant figure in the field of the television documentary, died Saturday of a heart attack in a hospital here.

At his death, Mr. Secondari was involved with producing an American field production series of seven specials entitled "From Sea to Shining Sea." They are to deal with the contributions of various ethnic groups to this country.

Mr. Secondari organized ABC-TV's first documentary unit in 1961 and over the next seven years produced more than 80 documentaries for "Closeup" and "The Saga of Western Man." He formed his own production company in 1969 with his wife, the former Helen Jean Rogers.

Their documentaries included "Champions," focusing on Olympic competition, "Ballad of the Iron Horse" and "Kitty Hawk to Paris." Over the years, he received three Peabody Awards, more than 20 Emmys and 75 other prizes.

**Thomas F. Olmsted** PHENOM PENH, Feb. 10 (NYT).—Thomas F. Olmsted, 45, director of the U.S. economic aid program in Cambodia, died Saturday night in a Bangkok hospital where he was taken a week ago following an attack of pancreatitis.

## Bonn Seizes Shipments of Port, Sherry

BONN, Feb. 10 (Reuters).—West Germany has impounded large consignments of port and sherry after synthetic alcohol was found in fortified wine from Portugal and Spain, government sources said today.

Earlier, the London Sunday Telegraph wrote that a port wine scandal was threatening to wreck the European wine trade.

The Sunday Telegraph said that the scandal could prove to be more serious than last year's Bordeaux case, in which French wine traders were convicted of doctoring and mislabeling wines.

In Lisbon, Portuguese officials admitted today that synthetic alcohol from Yugoslavia suppliers had been unwittingly used in the preparation of port wine.

A spokesman for the Port Wine Institute in Oporto, which supervises the production of one of Portugal's main exports, said that Yugoslavia had supplied a mixture of grape alcohol and synthetic alcohol between 1971 and 1975 for use in fortifying port.

Yugoslav export certificates stated that the alcohol was genuine grape alcohol, but this was not true, the spokesman added.

He said that Portuguese producers had used the mixed alcohol unwittingly in the past and that several shipments of Yugoslav alcohol had been rejected this year after tests revealed that they contained synthetic substances.

The Yugoslav chargé d'affaires in Lisbon said that he had no information about the matter and refused to comment.

The Bonn sources said that the use of synthetic alcohol clearly contravenes European Economic Community wine regulations, which state that only grape alcohol can be used to fortify wines. Portugal is not a member of the EEC.

"Should further EEC countries accept our criteria, then imports into France, Britain and other member states would have to be halted or the wine market regulations would have to be changed," an official of the German Agriculture and Food Ministry said.

West Germany would be ready to approve a change of regulations allowing the use of synthetic additives to fortify wine because there was no indication that these represented greater health risks than grape alcohol, the official added.

He said that tests showed that the alcohol used in fortified wines had been distilled from basic materials which were thousands of years old—in other words coal or oil.

He could not say for how many years such additives had been used in the producing countries because the tests had been applied in West Germany only since last October.

**Fritz Wendel** AUGSBURG, West Germany, Feb. 10 (UPI).—Fritz Wendel, 59, the pilot who flew the world's first jet fighter plane for the German Luftwaffe during World War II, was found dead in his home yesterday, the police said.

Mr. Wendel, a wartime test pilot for the Messerschmitt aviation company, was the first to sit at the controls of a ME-262, the first jet fighter, on July 16, 1942.

**Pierre Dac** PARIS, Feb. 10 (AP).—Pierre Dac, 81, French humorist, actor and writer, died Sunday night at his home here, it was learned today. He appeared in movies and spent World War II in London working for the BBC broadcasts to France.

**Lawrence Weingarten** HOLLYWOOD, Feb. 10 (UPI).—Lawrence Weingarten, 77, who produced 75 films in a career that began in 1921, died Thursday of leukemia, doctors said.

Mr. Weingarten began his career with a series of biblical films and went on to make movies starring Buster Keaton and the Marx Brothers. His films included "Adam's Rib," starring Spencer Tracy and Katherine Hepburn, in 1949, the "Tender Trap" and "Cat on a Hot Tin Roof."

**Black Wac Wins Right to Hairdo** PRANKFURT, Feb. 10 (UPI).—A black Wac today won a round in her struggle against U.S. regulations forbidding women soldiers from wearing their hair in tightly braided "corn rows" or other "outlandish" styles.

Capt. Sanford Harvey Jr., a judge with hair cropped short in the traditional military style, dismissed a charge alleging that Spec. 4 Sabette Peyton, 22, had willfully disobeyed an order to change her hair style.

But he ruled that she will go to trial anyway on the charge of being absent without leave.

**Vacationers Ordered To Leave Mauritius** JOHANNESBURG, Feb. 10 (AP).—All foreign visitors have been ordered to leave Mauritius, South African vacationers returning here from the cyclone-battered Indian Ocean island said today.

They told reporters at Jan Smuts Airport that Cyclone Gervaise, which hit Mauritius four days ago, destroyed at least 1,500 houses, sank boats, uprooted trees and left the island without electricity, water or sewer services.

**Spanish Airline Closes** MADRID, Feb. 10 (Reuters).—Air Spain, a small charter airline, has suspended operations, company officials said today. It had flown from here to Ireland, West Germany, England and other European countries.

## FASHION

### The Paris Look for Men—Hiding Middle-Age Spread

By Peggy Massin

PARIS, Feb. 10 (Reuters).—The men's wear collections for next winter, presented in Paris this week, reflect a new awareness that the average man is not Adonis. Business suits and leisure wear are designed to help disguise middle-age spread.

Waist-pinchings jackets are out. Wider shoulders, wider trousers and tent coats are in. So are loose shirt jackets.

The padded shoulder line makes the male appear slimmer than he may actually be.

For town wear the trend is to three-button jackets eased through the rib cage and waistline, worn with a matching waistcoat and wide, straight trousers. Most jackets have deep vents at the sides.

According to designers at the ready-to-wear salon, men, even the most conservative, are becoming slightly adventurous and gradually evolving an easier, more casual approach to fashion.

Full back coats are replacing

the classic double-breasted nister. Buyers are enthusiastic about the all-purpose coat hitting anywhere from mid-thigh to below the knees, with a deep inverted pleat in the center back lending additional fullness.

The loose shirt jacket with yoke top and rounded hemline is another dominant look. It is worn solo or over a tailored shirt and necktie. Multiple pockets, a major theme last season, continue on every type of garment.

Other leisure clothes are the blouson and safari jackets, often unlined but sporting an attached hood.

Guy Laroche alternates shirt jackets with peasant's smocks. Pierre Cardin launches the double-breasted, collarless blazer worn over a turtleneck sweater.

The newest knitwear features bulky middles and kimono sweaters with deep sleeves ending above the elbows and worn over a second pullover.

There is also far more fantasy



Pierre Cardin's suit: wider shoulder and trousers.

In formal fashions with bright, cut-velvet colored dinner jackets, teamed with dark trousers Pierre Cardin shows crushed velvet smoking jackets in tartans or fancy patterns imitating crocodile skin or geometric prints. White silk crepe shirts are worn with black or very dark brown velvet dinner suits.

## WAVERLEY ROOT: The Drink and Gift of the Gods

WHEN Linnaeus named the cacao tree *Cacao theobroma*, drink of the gods, he was probably moved by enthusiasm for the chocolate extracted from its beans; he lived during the period when Europe was experiencing a craze for chocolate, still a novelty for most Europeans.

The drink of the gods might quite as appropriately have been named a gift of the gods, for the cacao, a handsome glossy-leaved tree which, left to its own devices, may grow as high as 40 feet (in cultivation it is usually pruned to between 15 and 25 for easier harvesting), yields its riches in return for a minimum of effort.

For while the only work involved in picking the 20 to 60 large pod-like fruits each bears, measuring up to 14 inches long and 3 to 5 across, whose shape has suggested to some that of melons and to others that of large, squat, fat cucumbers. Even for cultivated trees, labor is at a minimum; after planting, often along with other vegetation to shade the young trees (bananas are frequently used for this purpose), about all that has to be done is to clear away underbrush and to keep the tree pruned to a convenient height.

*Cacao theobroma* is the most important member of what is called popularly the chocolate family of plants and scientifically the Sterculiaceae, whose 50 genera, 1,900 species, and innumerable varieties, account largely for the vast differences in chocolate quality (preparation accounts for the rest).

Of the two main groups into which cacao trees are divided by their exploiters, Criollo beans have the richer flavor and are used for luxury chocolate (only 10 per cent of the total), while Forastero produce the run-of-the-mill product (but some Forastero occasionally attain sufficiently high quality to be diverted into the luxury classification). Brilant-Savarin was of the opinion that the best chocolate came from trees which grew on the banks of Lake Miraflores or in the valleys around Caracas, both in Venezuela.

In the bean is the reason, he wrote, "the bean is larger, the juice less bitter, and the fragrance more exalted."

**Some Theories** International traders seem to agree when they call some of the finest chocolate *caraques*, if it is correct, as some etymologists assert, that this word is derived from Caracas; but there is a countertheory which holds that it comes from the name of the Portuguese ship which, in the 16th century, carried chocolate to Europe from Brazil, a name the Portuguese themselves had borrowed from the Arabic *karak*.

If the cacao bean can be had with little effort, this is not true of the chocolate made from it. You must have tasted cocoa beans, French gourmet James de Coquet remarked, "to measure the sum total of genius which man has been able to put at the service of his voluptuous appetite." Genius and, as Edison would have added, perspiration, for the process of converting a forbidden bitter substance into luscious confection is an arduous one, too long and too complicated to be described here. At one point in the process, the seed coatings are winnowed out, and are used in Switzerland and Germany to make what is called "cocoa" or, another, a paste is produced which is granular in texture. This is the way the ancient Aztecs used to eat it, and Mexican chocolate bars today feel unpleasantly sandy in the mouths of foreigners, but Mexicans like it that way.

A paradoxical but essential operation is the removing by man of part of the nourishment packed into the cacao bean by nature; cocoa fat, usually called cocoa butter, constitutes 50 per cent or more of the bean's volume, which makes it too rich for consumption. Some of it is put back in later, depending on the use to which the finished chocolate is destined, giving it from 15 to 30 per cent cocoa-butter content. The more cocoa butter, the richer the chocolate, but above 35 per cent it is so cloying as to be almost inedible. It is also practically inedible if it is not sweetened at all, so that even what is called bitter chocolate used for cooking, may contain up to 40

percent sugar, while eating chocolate runs from 50 to 60 per cent.

It is generally felt that chocolate also requires some other kind of flavoring, and the favorite one is what the Aztecs used, vanilla. Many others have been tried at different times: cloves, which were popular in the 17th century, anise, ginger, pepper and chilies among others. But today we have retained only a few which marry well with chocolate, such as honey, coffee and almond extract and, in Spain, cinnamon.

Universal there in chocolate meant either for eating or for drinking. Of course, candy bars often include other foods, particularly almonds, walnuts, hazelnuts, peanuts and raisins.

"Chocolate is the richest and most nourishing food at the disposal of man," wrote French medical journalist Rosine Maurel in her "Dictionnaire des Aliments." It is certainly a highly concentrated food, which yields more than 2,000 calories per pound. It contains 40 per cent of carbohydrates, 32 per cent of fats and 18 per cent of vegetable protein, along with Vitamin D and 3 to 5 per cent of mineral salts, especially calcium and phosphorus. Eating or drinking chocolate produces a stimulating effect even before digestion has taken place, one of the reasons why bars of chocolate are included in military emergency rations (and why France's first chocolate-making city, Bayonne, which was also a fishing port,

issued chocolate to the cod fishermen setting out for the Atlantic islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon; both chocolate and the sugar mixed with it are quick energy foods.

### For Children

In the case of chocolate, this results from the fact that the cocoa bean includes 0.1 per cent of caffeine, and more specifically 2.3 per cent of theobromine among its 2 to 7 per cent of nitrogenous substances. Theobromine is not only a powerful diuretic, it is also a stimulant for the nervous system—too much of a stimulant, indeed, for many very young children, so that it is advisable not to start giving them chocolate before the age of 3.

For adults in normal health, however, chocolate is not at all indigestible, though it is often held to be. On the contrary, it contains very little waste matter, so that almost all of it can be "animalized," as Brilant-Savarin said, meaning "assimilated." It has gained an unmerited reputation for indigestibility because it is usually eaten at the wrong time for so rich a food—at the end of an already full meal, as a dessert. The best time for it is apart from regular meals.

Brilant-Savarin need not necessarily be accepted as the final authority on chocolate. He was convinced that it was an aphrodisiac and recommended for its invigorating virtues what he

called analeptic, that is, restorative, chocolate, with vanilla, cinnamon, saffron (made from orchid roots) or ambergris. Chocolate has lost its aphrodisiac reputation since, and the several medicines based on it have disappeared from the books. Nevertheless, this view of the powers of chocolate was an ancient one. The Aztecs recognized in it at least one medical virtue, for they used oil extracted from the cocoa bean to treat burns. But the authority is unidentified which reported that they also considered chocolate a sexual stimulant and drank it in honor of Xochiquetzal, their Venus.

Whether Aztecs held this view of chocolate or not, 17th-century Europeans did; it was forbidden to French monks, lest it should lead them into "lascivious reveries." Chocolate went into pastries and other dishes with aphrodisiac intent. One of its most celebrated consumers for this purpose was Madame de Pompadour, who was sexually cold.

Louis XV did not share La Pompadour's defect, and in the effort to keep up with him, she reduced her diet to little except foods she believed to be stimulating—celery soup, truffles, and a brew of chocolate, flavored with a triple dose of vanilla and spiced with ambergris.

This is the second of a two-part article on chocolate. The first appeared on Jan. 3.

(c) Waverley Root

## Entertainment in New York

NEW YORK, Feb. 10 (UPI).—This is how critics for The New York Times rate new films and stage productions:

**Films** "Rafferty and the Gold Dust Twins," directed by Dick Richards, is yet another film about a footloose, mature man with young girls in tow. Richard F. Sheppard reports. The women (Sally Kellerman as the "looker" and Mackenzie Phillips as the 15-year-old) take Rafferty for a ride—at gunpoint to start—from Los Angeles to Tucson. "The escapades that line the route make the story," there are "too many little adventures, gimmicks and characterizations that you won't mind the lack of substance," Sheppard says. "If nothing else, 'Rafferty and the Gold Dust Twins' passes the time pleasantly enough."

"A Brief Vacation," the late Vittorio de Sica's final film, is about Clara (Florinda Bolkan), a young factory worker whose exhausting job provides support for her aging relatives. De Sica's sympathy for the underdog is apparent, says Nora Sayre, and his "gentle but profound pessimism" pervades the film. When Clara is discovered to have tuberculosis, she is sent to a sanatorium where it becomes "ironically clear that the story" there are "too many little illnesses and convalescences are preferable to health." Clara, who began "as a dingy, despairing woman beguiled by the world, goes through subtle physical changes as she comes alive." Sayre finds De Sica's sensitivity to women's feelings "impressive." The only flaw in this "modest, touching" film is that Clara's lover, whom she meets at the sanatorium, is "merely a device—simply too good to be true."

**Plays** "The Mount Builders," Lanford Wilson's "multilayered" new play, is "one of those rare pieces whose subject has weight and resonance," according to Mel Gussow. The subject is archaeological "the uses of the past, our and others—to what purpose, and for what end? What is the future say about our present?" An epic

in guise of a family drama, the "family" is a group of scientists exploring the sources of the mound builders, prehistoric Indian tribes in North America. The playwright interweaves past and present—the present: being an archaeologist, his office dictating to a tape recorder; the past, a series of summer digs and, behind them, the past of the mound builders. The Circle Repertory Company does well with the script, especially the "three" he writes (Stephanie Gordon, Trish Hawking and Tanya Berzini). Gussow has some reservations about the three men (John Strasberg, Jonathan Hogan and Rod Thirkield). However, the critic points out that the play challenges both actors and audience. "Wilson's exploration is both 'thought-provoking and fascinating.'"

"Summerfolk," by Maxim Gorky, is the latest in the series of plays given by the Royal Shakespeare Company. The company seems to have a special relationship with Gorky and they have already done "Summerfolk" with the same director, David Jones, on the occasion of the play's British premiere. Clive Barnes says, "It is a brilliant play," the "shimmering with the dangerous

sunlight of Revolution." The play is about the new bourgeoisie who rose to power in the early years of this century and supported Kerensky when the political crunch came some years later. There is no real story, says Barnes. The scene is a small summer villa owned by Sergei Vasilich Bassov, a pompous lawyer. Around his family, we watch the changing world which will sweep "that summer, and those folk" away. "The entire staging, direction, design and performances are an act of love and homage to this straggling, blustery play, with its inflections and deceptions, and groundswell of divine discontent."

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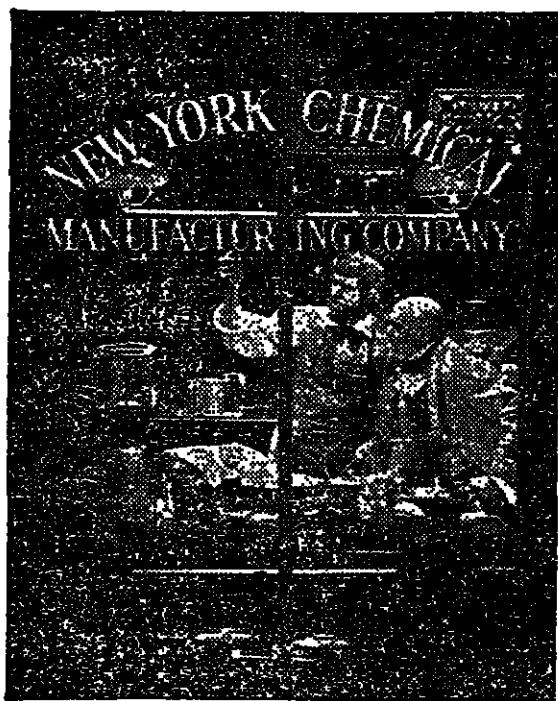
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	Dollar	German mark	Swiss franc	Sterling
1 D. 3-6%	4 1/2-5 1/2%	4 1/2-5 1/2%	4 1/2-5 1/2%	4 1/2-5 1/2%
3 M. 5 1/2-6 1/2%	5 1/2-6 1/2%	5 1/2-6 1/2%	5 1/2-6 1/2%	5 1/2-6 1/2%
6 M. 6 1/2-7 1/2%	6 1/2-7 1/2%	6 1/2-7 1/2%	6 1/2-7 1/2%	6 1/2-7 1/2%
1 Y. 7 1/2-8 1/2%	7 1/2-8 1/2%	7 1/2-8 1/2%	7 1/2-8 1/2%	7 1/2-8 1/2%

## Tokyo Exchange

Price	Yen
Asahi Glass	1,300
Canon	1,200
Dai Nip. Print.	1,100
Fuji Photo	1,000
Honda Motor	1,500
Kawasaki	1,400
Keio Corp.	1,300
Kirin Brewery	1,200
Kumagai Iron	1,100
Mitsubishi Ind.	1,000

## European Markets

(Yesterday's closing prices in local currencies)

Amsterdam	Brussels	Milan	Frankfurt	Paris	London	Zurich
45.30	4.35	1,250	1,250	1,250	1,250	1,250
45.30	4.35	1,250	1,250	1,250	1,250	1,250
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# Minority Says Resistance Impossible

## Arab Boycott Splits U.K. Bankers

By Terry Roberts

LONDON, Feb. 10 (NYT).—A group of British bankers, appearing to be emerging from the London financial community over whether to form a front to defy the Arab boycott of Jewish banking interests in the Eurobond market, took the position that economic power of the Arabs is too great to resist for long. One of the leading investment houses, long identified with well-known Jewish families, preparing to lodge a formal protest with the Bank of England over the efforts at what is charged as discrimination. The British central bank acknowledged that the matter had been raised and said it was keeping track of the situation. But it is not clear whether the central bank has any power to insist on, as of tonight, no request had been received. The British central bank, however, has been received. The British central bank, however, has been received. The British central bank, however, has been received.

schid houses out of the Marubeni issue because the Libyan Arab Foreign Bank and Kuwait Foreign Trading, Contracting & Investment Co. refused to participate with them. Most bankers are anxious to attract investment funds from the rapidly growing petrodollar surpluses of the Arab countries following the quadrupling of oil prices. As a result, they sometimes feel vulnerable to Arab pressures in the structuring of loan syndications. Bank officials here report that the Arabs, through some of their state-owned banks and investment companies, have made it clear that they do not want to participate in financings with certain prominent banks identified with Jewish interests. Kleinwort, for example, contended that it had no choice in the Marubeni financing. Sir Cyril Kleinwort, chairman of the banking house, said the London financial community was in no position to oppose the Arab boycott on principle. "We simply cannot afford to stand up on our hind legs and say we are the best financial center in the world and you come here on our terms or not at all," he said. "All the Arab business will simply go to Zurich or elsewhere." Other bankers differed, noting

that West German banks had successfully resisted the Arab boycott efforts in recent months. They also noted that a financing currently being arranged for Volvo would involve both Arab and Jewish participants. Said a London investment banker: "The Arabs are perfectly happy to go along if you're firm. I would say Kleinwort is in a fairly isolated position now."

## Tax Evasion Plan in EEC

BRUSSELS, Feb. 10 (AP-DJ).—Governments of European Community countries agreed today on a joint drive against international tax evasion by companies and by individuals. Cabinet ministers of the nine nations called for: • Exchange of information, especially when profits are transferred from country to country or other devices are used which may be designed to evade taxes. • Tax investigations by one member country when other members request them in an effort to determine tax liability. • A study to see if investigators of one member country can get official help when they are looking into tax matters on the territory of another member. • A joint study of international tax practices, especially the fictitious transfer of profits from one country to another within a business group. The ministers pointed out that measures against tax evasion are insufficient if they are limited to individual countries. At the same time, they said care should be taken to see that information collected among member countries is not divulged to unauthorized people and is used only for tax purposes.

MEANWHILE, Warburg and Rothschild of London and Lazard of Paris have been invited to join in the underwriting of a \$25-million loan for Volvo, the Swedish car maker, although Kuwait International Investment Co. is one of the nine co-managers of the issue. A spokesman for Merrill Lynch, the lead manager, said that other Arab banks have been invited to participate in the underwriting but it is too early to say whether they have accepted.

## Irish Shipyard in Trouble Again

By Barry White

HELFEST, Feb. 10 (NYT).—Harland & Wolff, the Belfast shipyard that built the Titanic, is in trouble again. Since the British government stepped in to save the company in 1960, it has swallowed a record \$183.2 million of taxpayers' money without producing a penny's profit, and now it needs at least an additional \$79 million to stay in business.

For London, the dilemma is whether to pay out, yet again, or let the 115-year-old company go to the wall, scrapping one of the best-equipped shipyards in Europe and putting 10,000 angry Protestant workers onto the streets of Belfast. The latest crunch came with the publication of the 1973 balance sheet, showing an estimated \$79 million, including a conservative \$63 million attributed to losses on ships that have not been built. The crisis was so serious in July that the British government had to make a snap decision to provide \$24 million in cash to Stanley Orme, the minister responsible, said at the time: "The firm could not have opened today."

Government Gets Bigger Share In return, Harland had no option but to agree to the government's buying more shares in the company, to convert the 47% stake to a 51% holding. At the same time, a four-man team began a detailed study of the company. Until it reports the yard has been refused permission to seek new orders. The story of the decline of Harland, which is still Ulster's biggest employer, coincides with the fall in popularity of the ocean liner and its replacement by the passenger jet. The shipyard made its name in the heyday of the transatlantic sea crossing, and the Titanic was only one of a long line of Belfast-built liners which ended with the 45,000-ton S.S. Canberra, in 1961. It ended in more ways than one, for the

company never recovered from a \$4.8-million loss on this contract and was forced to call on the government for an \$8.4-million loan in 1966. The government tried to achieve a rapid recovery by rejuvenators, but without success. One after another they were defeated by the economics of building ships in an era of growing inflation and by the four Belfast shipyard workers' hostility to change.

Careful Approach to Change Labor relations are being amended to introduce worker participation at all levels to achieve greater cooperation. But the subject is being approached carefully: "We're coming out of a long dark night of sour relations," said Alexander Scott, a leading shipyard steward, "we want to take it nice and slowly, until we see what is involved." Still there are deep-seated worries about the future. Few are convinced that the British are in Northern Ireland to stay if the violence continues at its present level, and no independent Ulster, or Ireland, could afford to finance the shipyard's losses.

Even if the British do stay, Harland has been left out of the government's plan for nationalizing ship-building, and there is no certainty that London will pour in the same capital as before while state-run English shipyards suffer the same financial problems. More important still, there is the threat posed by galloping inflation on wage bills and raw-material costs. The world may stop ordering ships if recession turns into depression. On the other hand, London has invested so heavily in the Belfast yard that it would be a major decision to write it off, whatever the temptations. And if it did, there would be danger of trouble in the streets from out-of-work shipyardmen, who would blame the Irish Republican Army for the closure.

## Notes Hostility in U.S. to Arab Money

### Saudi Cites 'Zionists' in Bank Bid Failure

BEIRUT, Feb. 10 (UPI).—Saudi Arabian businessman Adnan Khashoggi said in an interview today that he withdrew an offer to buy one third of First National Bank of San Jose, Calif., because the "Zionists" were trying to use the deal to create a new wave of hatred for the Arabs among the American public. "I decided not to give them that satisfaction," Mr. Khashoggi said in the interview. Mr. Khashoggi, 38, is head of Triad, the Arab world's first multinational conglomerate. He is a majority stockholder in

Security National Bank and the Bank of Contra Costa, both in Walnut Creek, Calif. "I decided that a moral victory was not enough and it would have contributed to the wave of anti-Arab feeling. I withdrew," Mr. Khashoggi said. But he said he expected a majority of shareholders would invite him to finalize the deal. "I think our withdrawal was timely and proper," he said. "I feel confident that we will be invited again, this time for a third majority (of shareholders)." "I hope you will be hearing some exciting news on this subject in six months," Mr. Khashoggi said.

Mr. Khashoggi pointed out there was general hostility in the United States to "Arab money," and said this is due to the fact that the Arabs are being made the scapegoats for the increase in oil prices. That increase, he said, was not the Arabs' doing. It was allowed by the United States to provide the major oil companies with cash for expansion and to provide Iran with cash for arms and development, he said. "Since the announcement of these motives would have embarrassed America, the Arabs were made the scapegoats," he added. The hostile attitude toward Arab money, he said, is going to discourage Arab institutions and businessmen from investing in the United States and "this could create serious balance-of-payment problems for the Americans and their European allies."

## British Car Sales Increase By 25 Per Cent in January

LONDON, Feb. 10 (AP-DJ).—Registrations of new cars in Britain rose almost 25 per cent in January from a year ago, when sales were depressed by the oil crisis and the three-day week that followed the strike by coal miners. Last month's sales totaling 130,737 were the highest for any month since August, 1973, and were up from 106,041 in December

and from 104,774 a year earlier, the Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders reported. Though unit sales of British-made cars rose to 88,748 from 80,218 a year ago, their share of the market fell to 67.88 per cent from 75.65 per cent. British Leyland Motor Corp. continued to lead, with sales of 43,310 cars, up from 39,627 a year ago. But its share of the market fell to 33.13 per cent from 37.83 per cent.

## China Builds Oil Pipeline

By Theodore Shabad

NEW YORK, Feb. 10 (NYT).—China has enhanced its growing role as a petroleum exporter by completing the first large-diameter meter pipeline from Manchurian oilfields to a tanker terminal on the Yellow Sea. The 715-mile project, completed more than a year ago, was recently disclosed in a Peking Radio broadcast as part of a policy of greater disclosure of Chinese economic gains, which remain largely secret. The pipeline, from the Tacheng oil field to the Yellow River port of Chingwangtao, is of particular interest to Japan, which began importing oil from China in 1973. Last year the Chinese reportedly shipped 4 million metric tons to Japan, earning about \$400 million. Soviet Competition By completing a pipeline to a tanker terminal within easy sailing range of Japan, the Chinese also appear to have improved their position in relation to the Soviet Union, another potential supplier of oil to Japan. Chinese crude-oil production has been increasing rapidly since the discovery of the Tacheng field in 1959-60. Peking does not publish detailed economic statistics, but oil production was reported by Premier Chou En-lai in conversations with foreign visitors as having risen from 10 million tons in 1965 to 20 million in 1970 and 50 million in 1973. One million metric tons a year is equivalent to 20,000 barrels a day.

## Cuts in Inventories in U.S. Said to Intensify Recession

By Herbert Koshetz

NEW YORK, Feb. 10 (NYT).—Inventory reductions continue to intensify the recession, the National Association of Purchasing Management said yesterday in its January report on business conditions. Fully 45 per cent of purchasing executives surveyed by the association are cutting their stocks of materials, in contrast with only 9 per cent reducing their stocks last summer. E. F. Andrews, chairman of the association's business survey committee, said that forward commitments are dropping, but added that the rate of price increases is also falling. Mr. Andrews noted, however, that new orders, production and employment are very negative. Executives reporting lower new orders continue to outnumber those reporting higher orders by a wide margin. Production increases were reported by 8 per cent of the executives, against 3 per cent in December, but declines in output were cited by 45 per cent, down from 46 per cent in December. About 60 per cent of those surveyed said they expected inventory levels to reach "acceptable levels" within 90 days or less, while the others said it would take longer. Forward orders on production materials continue to decline. Last year as many as 44 per cent were committed for periods of 180 days. Now only 17 per cent are committed to such lead time on forward orders. Larger numbers of executives have shortened their buying commitments. The report says that "30-day basis as against only 7 per cent last summer. About 39 per cent are buying on an even shorter lead-time basis now compared with 11 per cent during 1974. Employment turned down in January, with 46 per cent reporting their payrolls dropping and a mere 4 per cent adding employees. January was the 10th consecutive month in which a deceleration in the rate of price increases was evident. During the month only 30 per cent said they paid higher prices, down from 43 per cent in December. The purchasing executives reported that aluminum, brass, copper and copper products, electronic components, sugar, corn, lumber and paper products were in a declining price trend. On the other hand, steel plates, coke, paper, rubber tires, caustic soda, soda ash pipe and pipe fittings were going up in price.

## Company Reports

Alico Standard			
Fourth Quarter	1974	1973	
Revenue (millions)	240.4	223.8	
Profits (millions)	6.5	5.0	
Per Share	0.56	0.42	
American Standard			
Fourth Quarter	1974	1973	
Revenue (millions)	450.0	413.2	
Profits (millions)	14.0	11.2	
Per Share	0.81	0.64	
Avon Products			
Fourth Quarter	1974	1973	
Revenue (millions)	433.9	406.2	
Profits (millions)	49.5	58.8	
Per Share	0.86	1.01	
Borg-Warner			
Fourth Quarter	1974	1973	
Revenue (millions)	1,260.3	1,150.7	
Profits (millions)	111.8	135.2	
Per Share	1.93	2.23	
Citic Services			
Fourth Quarter	1974	1973	
Revenue (millions)	776.5	595.5	
Profits (millions)	46.4	42.2	
Per Share	1.73	1.58	
Columbia Gas System			
Fourth Quarter	1974	1973	
Revenue (millions)	2,847.2	2,066.2	
Profits (millions)	202.8	148.0	
Per Share	7.58	5.48	
Kerr-McGee			
Fourth Quarter	1974	1973	
Revenue (millions)	447.7	194.7	
Profits (millions)	25.0	24.9	
Per Share	1.22	0.75	
Williams Companies			
Fourth Quarter	1974	1973	
Revenue (millions)	923.4	744.1	
Profits (millions)	95.6	48.4	
Per Share	8.08	4.27	

## Paris, Faced With Dilemma, Delays Action on Bond Issue

(Continued from Page 1)

Five are of international standing. The blacklisted banks considered to be too Zionist to be identified with Israel. "There are actually a number of blacklists," an Arab banker said. "The central bureau puts names for blacklisting which government and each one the right to refuse to add name." By way of example, he cited Mediterranean, the French colony operator, as being "blacklisted in the Gulf States, Libya and Syria but not Egypt or Morocco."

"But Banque Nationale de Paris (included) to have been lead manager for the loan" didn't want to stick out its neck," he added. Meanwhile, Warburg and Rothschild of London and Lazard of Paris have been invited to join in the underwriting of a \$25-million loan for Volvo, the Swedish car maker, although Kuwait International Investment Co. is one of the nine co-managers of the issue. A spokesman for Merrill Lynch, the lead manager, said that other Arab banks have been invited to participate in the underwriting but it is too early to say whether they have accepted.

## ISRAEL DISCOUNT BANK LIMITED

FOUNDED 1935

### A Subsidiary of IDB Bankholding Corporation Limited Consolidated Statement of Condition as at December 31, 1974

ASSETS		U.S. Dollar Equivalent
Cash and Due from Banks	1,228,982,919	
Obbligations of the Israel Government	71,695,719	
Obbligations of the United States Government and its Agencies	7,284,361	
Other Securities	114,162,328	
Deposits with and Loans to the Israel Government	406,370,533	
Loans, Bills Discounted and Other Accounts	553,338,190	
Loans in Connection with Deposits for Loan Purposes	483,905,985	
Bank Premises, Other Property and Equipment	24,860,442	
Customers' Liabilities	204,008,911	
Total Assets	3,080,519,388	
LIABILITIES		
Deposits	1,564,386,082	
Government, Bank and Other Deposits for Loan Purposes	775,993,695	
Liabilities on Account of Customers	204,008,911	
Other Accounts	56,287,651	
Total Liabilities	2,599,676,339	
Debentures Issued by Subsidiaries	103,622,272	
CAPITAL ACCOUNTS		
Capital Notes	25,208,667	
Capital Stock	14,661,251	
Preference Shares Capital Linkage Reserve	597,333	
Capital Surplus	11,789,946	
Reserves and Undivided Profits	15,703,931	
Special Reserve for Contingencies	7,926,818	
Minority Interest	6,340,931	
Total Capital Accounts	82,220,777	
Total Liabilities and Capital Accounts	3,080,519,388	

\*One U.S. Dollar equivalent to 50 Israeli Pesetas

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## Interest Rate Warning Hits Wall Street Prices

NEW YORK, Feb. 10 (NYT).—Futures declined moderately on the New York Stock Exchange today, partly on a warning that U.S. interest rates might not continue to decline.

The Dow Jones industrial average fell 3.52 points to 708.89. At 3 o'clock it was off 1.57. Declining issues held a lead over gains of about 735 to 665 at the close. The market generally was mixed through most of the session until it fell toward the close. Volume totaled 16.12 million shares against a corrected 19.06 million shares on Friday, when volume was estimated at 20.06 million following a computer failure.

Brokers related selling in part to Treasury Secretary William Simon's statement to Congress that the current decline in interest rates may soon come to an end. He said the government is borrowing record amounts—inflation has caused only a few sectors of business to moderate borrowing—and the financing of oil both in the United States and abroad has caused an extraordinarily large demand for loans. Analysts had attributed the early 1975 stock market rally largely to falling interest rates. They added that the market was also inhibited by the report last week of a jump in unemployment in January to a level of 8.3 per cent.

Inco may experience more sales and earnings difficulties than generally expected. The American Stock Exchange index closed down 0.21 to 74.87. Bonds moved lower in quiet trading, with government coupons leading the decline.

The forecast by Treasury Secretary William Simon that both long and short-term interest rates may rise in the coming months, together with a sharp rise in federal funds—without any Federal Reserve System intervention—unsettled the market. However, there was little actual selling, and price movements generally reflected dealer-markdowns. Government coupons ended the day with losses extending as far as 7/8 point in some cases, while corporates were unchanged to 1/8 point lower after posting early gains of 1/4 point. In Chicago, liquidation, mainly in the soybean complex, sent prices of farm commodity futures sharply lower on the Board of Trade. Soybeans closed 13 cents a bushel lower while soybean meal was down 54 a ton and soybean oil declined some 60 points. Corn fell back nearly 5 cents a bushel while wheat was down 2 1/2 cents.

## BLMC Confirms Iranian Aid Offer

LONDON, Feb. 10 (AP).—The head of the last major British-owned auto company confirmed today the Shah of Iran had made an indirect offer of financial aid for the selling company and said he was ready to go to Iran "at a moment's notice."

Lord Stokes, chairman of British Leyland Motor Corp. (BLMC), said the Iranian approach had been "positively responded to" and he was now waiting for the next move from Iran. Last week BLMC announced it had received an order from Iran worth £1.1 million for trucks. There was no government reaction to the Iranian approach for a financing stake in the company. British Leyland has estimated it will need \$200 million to safeguard its future investment program. It has not yet used \$50 million given to it by the British government but the company said it needs a far greater sum for investment in new plant.

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-7475- Stocks and High. Low.	Six P/E 1869.	3 p.m. prev. High Low Quot. Close	-7475- Stocks and High. Low.	Six P/E 1869.	3 p.m. prev. High Low Quot. Close	-7475- Stocks and High. Low.	Six P/E 1869.	3 p.m. prev. High Low Quot. Close
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# Toronto Stocks

Closing Prices February 10, 1975

High Low Last Ctr's					High Low Last Ctr's					High Low Last Ctr's					High Low Last Ctr's						
14270 Abilby	G	9	9 1/4	9 1/4	+6	2900 Calanese	C	390	380	399	700	715	720	+10	3674 Stelo A	C	5	5 1/8	2774	2774	
15040 Abbitt						2910 Chm	C	120	115	120	120	120	120	+5	3680 Stelo B	C	105	105	105	105	
15300 Accor						2920 Chm W/II	I	111	111	111	400	400	400	+5	6800 Sundale O	C	3	295	283	295	
15400 Acme	C	5	5 1/4	5 1/4	+6	2930 Chm W/II	I	111	111	111	400	400	400	+5	3000 Tare	C	3	1295	1243	1295	
15500 Aconic E	C	5	5 1/4	5 1/4	+6	100 C Holiday	I	430	420	430	700	715	720	+10	2933 Teck - Cor	C	2	268	250	268	
15600 Agri Ind	C	6	6 1/4	6 1/4	+6	2940 Chm W/II	I	111	111	111	400	400	400	+5	1400 Telephone	C	473	473	473	473	
15700 Agri Ind	C	6	6 1/4	6 1/4	+6	2950 Chm W/II	I	111	111	111	400	400	400	+5	2960 Telfer	C	10	10	10	10	
15800 Agri Ind	C	6	6 1/4	6 1/4	+6	2960 Chm W/II	I	111	111	111	400	400	400	+5	2970 Telfer	C	10	10	10	10	
15900 Agri Ind	C	6	6 1/4	6 1/4	+6	2970 Chm W/II	I	111	111	111	400	400	400	+5	2980 Telfer	C	10	10	10	10	
16000 Agri Ind	C	6	6 1/4	6 1/4	+6	2980 Chm W/II	I	111	111	111	400	400	400	+5	2990 Telfer	C	10	10	10	10	
16100 Agri Ind	C	6	6 1/4	6 1/4	+6	2990 Chm W/II	I	111	111	111	400	400	400	+5	3000 Tare	C	3	1295	1243	1295	
16200 Agri Ind	C	6	6 1/4	6 1/4	+6	3000 C Distrib	C	5	5 1/4	5 1/4	+6	400	400	400	+5	3010 Tare	C	3	1295	1243	1295
16300 Agri Ind	C	6	6 1/4	6 1/4	+6	2516 Coma	C	186	175	184	200	200	200	+10	3020 Tare	C	3	1295	1243	1295	
16400 Agri Ind	C	6	6 1/4	6 1/4	+6	1400 Atco	C	1570	1570	1570	1570	1570	1570	+10	3030 Tare	C	3	1295	1243	1295	
16500 Agri Ind	C	6	6 1/4	6 1/4	+6	1700 Craiglitt	C	380	370	380	W-5	W-5	W-5	+10	3040 Tare	C	3	1295	1243	1295	
16600 Agri Ind	C	6	6 1/4	6 1/4	+6	9200 Crush Intl	C	7 1/4	7 1/4	7 1/4	W-5	W-5	W-5	+10	3050 Tare	C	3	1295	1243	1295	
16700 Agri Ind	C	6	6 1/4	6 1/4	+6	17000 Kest A	A	11	10 1/2	11	11	11	11	+10	3060 Tare	C	3	1295	1243	1295	
16800 Agri Ind	C	6	6 1/4	6 1/4	+6	9200 Dickson	C	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	W-5	W-5	W-5	+10	3070 Tare	C	3	1295	1243	1295	
16900 Agri Ind	C	6	6 1/4	6 1/4	+6	3273 Edifice	C	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	W-5	W-5	W-5	+10	3080 Tare	C	3	1295	1243	1295	
17000 Agri Ind	C	6	6 1/4	6 1/4	+6	3273 Edifice	C	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	W-5	W-5	W-5	+10	3090 Tare	C	3	1295	1243	1295	
17100 Agri Ind	C	6	6 1/4	6 1/4	+6	3273 Edifice	C	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	W-5	W-5	W-5	+10	3100 Tare	C	3	1295	1243	1295	
17200 Agri Ind	C	6	6 1/4	6 1/4	+6	3273 Edifice	C	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	W-5	W-5	W-5	+10	3110 Tare	C	3	1295	1243	1295	
17300 Agri Ind	C	6	6 1/4	6 1/4	+6	3273 Edifice	C	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	W-5	W-5	W-5	+10	3120 Tare	C	3	1295	1243	1295	
17400 Agri Ind	C	6	6 1/4	6 1/4	+6	3273 Edifice	C	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	W-5	W-5	W-5	+10	3130 Tare	C	3	1295	1243	1295	
17500 Agri Ind	C	6	6 1/4	6 1/4	+6	3273 Edifice	C	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	W-5	W-5	W-5	+10	3140 Tare	C	3	1295	1243	1295	
17600 Agri Ind	C	6	6 1/4	6 1/4	+6	3273 Edifice	C	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	W-5	W-5	W-5	+10	3150 Tare	C	3	1295	1243	1295	
17700 Agri Ind	C	6	6 1/4	6 1/4	+6	3273 Edifice	C	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	W-5	W-5	W-5	+10	3160 Tare	C	3	1295	1243	1295	
17800 Agri Ind	C	6	6 1/4	6 1/4	+6	3273 Edifice	C	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	W-5	W-5	W-5	+10	3170 Tare	C	3	1295	1243	1295	
17900 Agri Ind	C	6	6 1/4	6 1/4	+6	3273 Edifice	C	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	W-5	W-5	W-5	+10	3180 Tare	C	3	1295	1243	1295	
18000 Agri Ind	C	6	6 1/4	6 1/4	+6	3273 Edifice	C	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	W-5	W-5	W-5	+10	3190 Tare	C	3	1295	1243	1295	
18100 Agri Ind	C	6	6 1/4	6 1/4	+6	3273 Edifice	C	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	W-5	W-5	W-5	+10	3200 Tare	C	3	1295	1243	1295	
18200 Agri Ind	C	6	6 1/4	6 1/4	+6	3273 Edifice	C	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	W-5	W-5	W-5	+10	3210 Tare	C	3	1295	1243	1295	
18300 Agri Ind	C	6	6 1/4	6 1/4	+6	3273 Edifice	C	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	W-5	W-5	W-5	+10	3220 Tare	C	3	1295	1243	1295	
18400 Agri Ind	C	6	6 1/4	6 1/4	+6	3273 Edifice	C	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	W-5	W-5	W-5	+10	3230 Tare	C	3	1295	1243	1295	
18500 Agri Ind	C	6	6 1/4	6 1/4	+6	3273 Edifice	C	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	W-5	W-5	W-5	+10	3240 Tare	C	3	1295	1243	1295	
18600 Agri Ind	C	6	6 1/4	6 1/4	+6	3273 Edifice	C	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	W-5	W-5	W-5	+10	3250 Tare	C	3	1295	1243	1295	
18700 Agri Ind	C	6	6 1/4	6 1/4	+6	3273 Edifice	C	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	W-5	W-5	W-5	+10	3260 Tare	C	3	1295	1243	1295	
18800 Agri Ind	C	6	6 1/4	6 1/4	+6	3273 Edifice	C	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	W-5	W-5	W-5	+10	3270 Tare	C	3	1295	1243	1295	
18900 Agri Ind	C	6	6 1/4	6 1/4	+6	3273 Edifice	C	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	W-5	W-5	W-5	+10	3280 Tare	C	3	1295	1243	1295	
19000 Agri Ind	C	6	6 1/4	6 1/4	+6	3273 Edifice	C	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	W-5	W-5	W-5	+10	3290 Tare	C	3	1295	1243	1295	
19100 Agri Ind	C	6	6 1/4	6 1/4	+6	3273 Edifice	C	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	W-5	W-5	W-5	+10	3300 Tare	C	3	1295	1243	1295	
19200 Agri Ind	C	6	6 1/4	6 1/4	+6	3273 Edifice	C	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	W-5	W-5	W-5	+10	3310 Tare	C	3	1295	1243	1295	
19300 Agri Ind	C	6	6 1/4	6 1/4	+6	3273 Edifice	C	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	W-5	W-5	W-5	+10	3320 Tare	C	3	1295	1243	1295	
19400 Agri Ind	C	6	6 1/4	6 1/4	+6	3273 Edifice	C	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	W-5	W-5	W-5	+10	3330 Tare	C	3	1295	1243	1295	
19500 Agri Ind	C	6	6 1/4	6 1/4	+6	3273 Edifice	C	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	W-5	W-5	W-5	+10	3340 Tare	C	3	1295	1243	1295	
19600 Agri Ind	C	6	6 1/4	6 1/4	+6	3273 Edifice	C	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	W-5	W-5	W-5	+10	3350 Tare	C	3	1295	1243	1295	
19700 Agri Ind	C	6	6 1/4	6 1/4	+6	3273 Edifice	C	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	W-5	W-5	W-5	+10	3360 Tare	C	3	1295	1243	1295	
19800 Agri Ind	C	6	6 1/4	6 1/4	+6	3273 Edifice	C	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	W-5	W-5	W-5	+10	3370 Tare	C	3	1295	1243	1295	
19900 Agri Ind	C	6	6 1/4	6 1/4	+6	3273 Edifice	C	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	W-5	W-5	W-5	+10	3380 Tare	C	3	1295	1243	1295	
20000 Agri Ind	C	6	6 1/4	6 1/4	+6	3273 Edifice	C	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	W-5	W-5	W-5	+10	3390 Tare	C	3	1295	1243	1295	
20100 Agri Ind	C	6	6 1/4	6 1/4	+6	3273 Edifice	C	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	W-5	W-5	W-5	+10	3400 Tare	C	3	1295	1243	1295	
20200 Agri Ind	C	6	6 1/4	6 1/4	+6	3273 Edifice	C	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	W-5	W-5	W-5	+10	3410 Tare	C	3	1295	1243	1295	
20300 Agri Ind	C	6	6 1/4	6 1/4	+6	3273 Edifice	C	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	W-5	W-5	W-5	+10	3420 Tare	C	3	1295	1243	1295	
20400 Agri Ind	C	6	6 1/4	6 1/4	+6	3273 Edifice	C	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	W-5	W-5	W-5	+10	3430 Tare	C	3	1295	1243	1295	
20500 Agri Ind	C	6	6 1/4	6 1/4	+6	3273 Edifice	C	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	W-5	W-5	W-5	+10	3440 Tare	C	3	1295	1243	1295	
20600 Agri Ind	C	6	6 1/4	6 1/4	+6	3273 Edifice	C	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	W-5	W-5	W-5	+10	3450 Tare	C	3	1295	1243	1295	
20700 Agri Ind	C	6	6 1/4	6 1/4	+6	3273 Edifice	C	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	W-5	W-5	W-5	+10	3460 Tare	C	3	1295	1243	1295	
20800 Agri Ind	C	6	6 1/4	6 1/4	+6	3273 Edifice	C	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	W-5	W-5	W-5	+10	3470 Tare	C	3	1295	1243	1295	
20900 Agri Ind	C	6	6 1/4	6 1/4	+6	3273 Edifice	C	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	W-5	W-5	W-5	+10	3480 Tare	C	3	1295	1243	1295	
21000 Agri Ind	C	6	6 1/4	6 1/4	+6	3273 Edifice	C	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	W-5	W-5	W-5	+10	3490 Tare	C	3	1295	1243	1295	
21100 Agri Ind	C	6	6 1/4	6 1/4	+6	3273 Edifice	C	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	W-5	W-5	W-5	+10	3500 Tare	C	3	1295	1243	1295	
21200 Agri Ind	C	6	6 1/4	6 1/4	+6	3273 Edifice	C	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	W-5	W-5	W-5	+10	3510 Tare	C	3	1295	1243	1295	
21300 Agri Ind	C	6	6 1/4	6 1/4	+6	3273 Edifice	C	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	W-5	W-5	W-5	+10	3520 Tare	C	3	1295	1243	1295	
21400 Agri Ind	C	6	6 1/4	6 1/4	+6	3273 Edifice	C	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	W-5	W-5	W-5	+10	3530 Tare	C	3	1295	1243	1295	
21500 Agri Ind	C	6	6 1/4	6 1/4	+6	3273 Edifice	C	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	W-5	W-5	W-5	+10	3540 Tare	C	3	1295	1243	1295	
21600 Agri Ind	C	6	6 1/4	6 1/4	+6	3273 Edifice	C	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	W-5	W-5	W-5	+10	3550 Tare	C	3	1295	1243	1295	
21700 Agri Ind	C	6	6 1/4	6 1/4	+6	3273 Edifice	C	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	W-5	W-5	W-5	+10	3560 Tare	C	3	1295</			

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Province of Ontario, Canada, commencing at 11:00 a.m. (Toronto time) on Wednesday, 25 February 25, 1973, at Osgoode Hall, Toronto, Ontario, Canada. The hearing will consider motions of Georges Bader, Jacques Delvaux and Ernest Lécuit, the liquidators of IIT, an International Investment Trust, duly appointed by the order of the District Court of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, dated December 18, 1973, for an order (a) recognizing the status of Messrs. Bader, Delvaux and Lécuit as liquidators, (b) enforcing the said order of the District Court of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg of December 18, 1973, (c) vesting in the liquidators the investments and other assets of IIT, an International Investment Trust, within the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of Ontario, Canada, or in the alternative, appointing the liquidators receivers of such investments and other assets, (d) determining what persons (other than the liquidators) are entitled to participate in the hearing, (e) providing for accounting by Montreal Trust Company for its administration of the assets of IIT, an International Investment Trust, (f) approving payment of reasonable fees, costs and expenses to Montreal Trust Company and the liquidators, and (g) for other relief as determined by the honourable Mr. Justice Houlden.

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## INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE OPPORTUNITIES

# ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK

THE ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK, AN INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT FINANCE INSTITUTION WITH HEADQUARTERS IN MANILA, PHILIPPINES, IS OFFERING CAREER POSITIONS FOR:

### Project Engineers (Mechanical/Agro-Processing)

Development and appraisal of agricultural (including irrigation, drainage, land development and flood control) and agro-industrial projects; loan administration related to such projects, including project monitoring, review and approval of tender documents and proposed awards for heavy construction equipment, stationary mechanical equipment, agricultural field equipment and agricultural processing machinery. Candidates should have a university degree in agricultural engineering (mechanical) or mechanical engineering and a minimum of 5 years of experience as a mechanical engineer engaged in one or more of the following fields: (a) the selection, procurement and management of heavy civil construction and/or agricultural field equipment, (b) the design, procurement and installation of stationary mechanical equipment such as pumps, generators, gates and locks, (c) the design, procurement and installation of agricultural or agro-industrial processing machinery. Preference will be given to candidates with an advanced degree or professional certification as a mechanical and/or agricultural engineer, and having some experience with the elements of small farm mechanization such as hand tillage, portable pumps, threshers and dryers. Experience in project cost estimating and economic justification would be an added advantage.

### Project Engineers (Roads, Railways, Airports)

Identification, preparation, appraisal and review of transport projects; project evaluation to determine technical and economic viability and supervision of project implementation, including procurement. Candidates for: (a) Road Engineers—should have a degree in civil engineering, preferably with an advanced degree or specialization in road transportation, and a minimum of 5 years of experience in the planning, design and supervision of road projects. Experience in the planning of highways as part of urban transport planning would be an advantage. (b) Railway Engineers—should have a degree in civil engineering, preferably with specialization in railway engineering, and a minimum of 5 years of experience in the planning, design and supervision of railway projects, including the construction of new railway lines, the rehabilitation and maintenance of railway lines and other railway facilities and experience in feasibility studies of railway projects. Familiarity with railway operation and management would be an advantage. (c) Airport Engineers—should have a degree in civil engineering, preferably with an advanced degree and/or specialization in airport planning and/or operations, and a minimum of 5 years of experience in the planning, design and supervision of airport projects. Familiarity with airport operations and management and additional experience in the transportation or highway planning sector would be an advantage. Preference will be given to candidates with substantial experience with a consultant company of international reputation or with a government organization engaged in projects in developing countries.

### Project Engineers (Public Utilities)

Identification, preparation, appraisal and review of public utilities projects in the water supply and sewerage and power sectors; project evaluation to determine technical and economic viability and supervision of project implementation including procurement. Candidates for: (a) Water Supply & Sewerage Engineers—should have a

degree in civil or public health engineering, preferably with an advanced degree or specialization in water supply and sewerage, and a minimum of 5 years of experience in water supply and sewerage planning and design in big cities. (b) Hydropower Engineers—should have a degree in mechanical or electrical engineering and a minimum of 5 years of experience in the planning, investigation and design of hydropower projects. Experience in micro-hydro installation or pump storage would be an advantage. (c) Thermal and Geothermal Engineers—should have a degree in mechanical or electrical engineering and a minimum of 5 years of experience in the investigation, design and construction of thermal power stations based on fossil fuels of different types and on geothermal power. (d) Transmission and Power Systems Engineers—should have a degree in electrical engineering and a minimum of 5 years of experience in the planning and construction of transmission lines and substations. Preference will be given to candidates with substantial experience with a consultant company of international reputation or with government organizations engaged in projects in developing countries.

### Project Engineers (Consulting Services)

Recruitment of consultants for specific projects; evaluation of consultants' proposals. Candidates should have a degree in mechanical or electrical engineering and a minimum of 5 years of experience as an engineer with a consultant company of international reputation. Preference will be given to candidates with experience in feasibility studies and project preparation in developing countries. Experience in contract negotiation and administration would be an added advantage.

### Agonomists

Project identification, preparation of technical assistance studies, supervision and evaluation of technical assistance and preparation/appraisal of irrigation and agricultural projects. Candidates should have a degree in agriculture with either a post-graduate degree or diploma in crop husbandry and a minimum of 5 years of experience in the irrigation of paddy and other crops and agriculture and farm operation programming. Preference will be given to candidates with experience in the management, evaluation and planning of irrigation and agricultural projects.

### Project Economists (Transport)

Identification, preparation, appraisal and review of transport and communications projects; studies of transport/communications systems in relation to the overall economy of developing countries and assessment of economic and social contribution to the economic development of the country. Candidates should have an advanced degree in economics and a minimum of 5 years of experience in undertaking regional/country feasibility studies, and economic evaluation of projects, preferably in the transportation sector. Preference will be given to candidates with special experience in, or knowledge of, development economics/transportation economics.

### Project Economists (Public Utilities)

Identification, preparation, appraisal and review of projects in the public utilities sectors; economic evaluation and assessment of

economic and social contribution to the economic development of the country. Candidates should have an advanced degree in economics, preferably with specialization in development economics, and a minimum of 5 years of experience in project evaluation. Preference will be given to candidates with substantial experience with a reputable organization engaged in the economic evaluation of projects, especially in the public utilities sector.

### Economists

Research in development problems and prospects in the Southeast Asia region; post-evaluation of projects involving desk and field studies of completed projects in various sectors from the economic, financial and management standpoints. Candidates should have a post-graduate degree in economics and research experience in development economics, especially with regard to developing countries in Southeast Asia, or research and field experience in project evaluation. Preference will be given to candidates with specialization in economic planning, human resources or social development, and those who have worked with an international organization in the field of project evaluation.

### Project Officers (Loan Administration)

Monitoring the progress of projects; specifically, the work involves monitoring the implementation of the technical, legal and financial/administrative loan conditions by the borrower and its agents. The principal tasks are to carry out major correspondence with the borrower for project implementation relating to employment of consultant or engineering services, prequalification of contractors, preparation of tender documents and consultant contracts, tender notices, checking of tender documents, evaluation of bids and contract awards. Candidates should have a degree in civil engineering, economics or commerce and a minimum of 5 years of experience in contract administration of projects and assessment of critical stages of project implementation. Preference will be given to candidates with a combination of technical and economic degrees and substantial experience with a consultant company of international reputation or with government organizations engaged in projects in developing countries.

### Project Officers (Procurement)

Preparation of tender documents, bid evaluation reports and contract award recommendations for large civil, electrical or mechanical contracts. Candidates should have a degree in civil, electrical or mechanical engineering, a minimum of 5 years of professional experience and be fully familiar with procurement in their respective fields and with all procedures from prequalification to contract negotiations and contract award procedures and have extensive experience in the assessment of varied performance conditions, penalties for deviation from specifications, construction periods, delivery periods, etc.

### Financial Analysts

Identification, preparation, appraisal and review of projects; evaluation of past/future financial standing of organizations implementing

the projects and examination/evaluation of financial viability of the projects. Candidates should have a degree in economics, commerce or accounting (courses should have included cost accounting in addition to financial accounting) and a minimum of 5 years of experience in project evaluation. Preference will be given to candidates with an advanced degree or specialization in cost accounting and/or financial management and with substantial experience with a reputable organization engaged in the financial evaluation of projects.

### Treasury Officers

Openings are in the fields of: (a) Finance/Investments — review of the Bank's investment portfolio, analysis of possibilities and recommendations for new investments and preparation of reports and related papers on the Bank's investment activities for presentation to Management and to the Board. Candidates should have a degree, preferably an advanced degree, in the financial and accounting field and substantial experience with a bank or financial institution handling large investment portfolios, accounting and implementation of investment decisions. A thorough knowledge and actual experience in New York or European capital markets would be an added advantage. (b) Securities — study of the monetary and financial situations in various capital markets where the Bank can potentially borrow funds by issuance of bonds, study and analysis of the technical and trend behavior of existing Bank bonds in the secondary markets in terms of price and yields of comparable issues, preparation of documents necessary for the Bank's borrowings including prospectuses and relevant agreements and supervision of debt-servicing operations and other reporting requirements. Candidates should have an advanced degree in money and banking, preferably international finance, and substantial banking experience in money market and securities analysis. Preference will be given to candidates with borrowing experience in international markets and knowledge of French and/or German would be an added advantage. (c) Planning and Control — handling of policy matters including papers required to be produced for consideration by Management and the Board of Directors, coordination of the activities of the various divisions in the Department, examination of the workloads of various staff in the Department and assessing the requirements for budget purposes. Candidates should have a degree, preferably an advanced degree, in business administration with banking, international finance or economics as major subjects and substantial experience in an international bank or a multinational institution in the areas of planning, financial management and control, etc.

### Information Officers

Preparation, in the English language, of press releases, information brochures, newsletters and other publications and drafts of articles and speeches; editing, designing and production of the Bank's Annual Report and other publications; press and public relations work. Candidates should have a university degree or equivalent, preferably in journalism/mass communications/public relations and at least 5 years of experience in journalism or public relations. Preference will be given to candidates with experience in financial journalism, especially in-depth writing on economic development matters.

Applicants must be fluent in English and should preferably be between 30 to 50 years of age. Most positions involve extensive international travel. Salary will be commensurate with qualifications and experience and will be in the range of US\$12,500 to US\$25,000 per annum (normally free of tax). Fringe benefits include dependency allowances, education grants for eligible dependents, medical, life and accident insurance, retirement benefits and home leave. Interested persons should send their curriculum vitae (indicating academic and professional background) to:

**PERSONNEL DIVISION, ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK  
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# Miller Scores His Third Golf Victory in Four Tries



Johnny Miller, left, makes presentation to Johnny Miller, who won the entertainer's golf tournament by three strokes.

## Miller Scores His Third Golf Victory in Four Tries

PALM SPRINGS, Calif., Feb. 10 (AP)—Johnny Miller, who has turned the pro golf tour into his private show, scored his third victory in four starts this season with a 4-under-par 68 yesterday in the final round of the Bob Hope Desert Classic.

This time, the final margin was three strokes. In the opening two tournaments of the year he scored record-setting runaway victories in Arizona; his margins were 14 and nine shots.

"Maybe it's funny," Miller, 27, said after his round yesterday, "but I never felt I was being pressed. I felt I was in command all the way."

He had a three-shot lead when the day's play began, dropped back into a tie, was threatened again, and then made it look easy.

He calmly, almost casually, romped away from another frustrated field with birdies on three of four holes coming home.

"When I made that big putt on the 14th, that was the whole tournament," said the tall, handsome blond who is now dominating the pro golf tour in a fashion unmatched in history.

"It used to be I'd show up at a tournament and I'd wonder how in the world I was going to win," he said. "I'd look around and all at the great players in the field and I'd think, 'I'm never going to win a golf tournament.'"

"Lately I've been going into a tournament with the idea nobody else is there. The golf course is there. That's all. I feel if I can play well, I'm going to win. It's that simple."

Miller finished the five-day, 90-hole grind with a 339 total, 21 under par.

He collected \$32,000 from a

total purse of \$160,000 and pushed his earnings for the young season to \$103,343. That puts him ahead of last year's pace when he won eight U.S. tournaments and a record \$353,021. At this time last season, Miller had collected \$100,943. Counting the end of last season, Miller has won six of his last nine tournaments.

As opposed to his victories at Tucson and Phoenix earlier in the year, Miller was—at times—hard pressed in winning this one.

**Birdie Comeback**

He trailed at the end of 54 holes and had to interrupt his tournament for a quick trip to Los Angeles and a black tie dinner. He led by three strokes at the end of 72 holes but was up most of Saturday night with a sick daughter who had the flu, and saw his lead disappear three holes into the final round.

Jerry Heard tied him. But Miller birdied the seventh and eighth holes to regain his advantage.

He chipped to within four feet and birdied the 13th. On the next hole, he scored on a 25-foot effort, up and over a hump in

the green. He birdied the 16th from 12 to 15 feet.

That was enough to settle it. It put him three in front and was enough to ease the upset dreams of Heard, John Mahaffey, Tom Shaw and Bob Murphy— all of whom threatened at one time or another on the cool, cloudy day.

"As far as winning the golf tournament is concerned, that did it for the rest of us," said Heard, who finished second to Miller at Phoenix and was third here.

Murphy came on to take second with a 66 on the 6,778-yard, par-72 Bermuda Dunes layout. He had a 342 total, three strokes back. Heard had a 69 for 343.

Shaw shot a 69 that included a watery bogey on the final hole and finished at 345. Mahaffey had 71 for 346 and was tied with Pat Fitzsimmons, who closed with a 68.

Arnold Palmer, 45-year-old five-time winner of this tournament, never really got into the chase but received a standing ovation from the huge gallery around the 18th green when he finished with 70 for 353.

Jack Nicklaus, sorely threatened in his role as the game's premier performer, Lee Trevino and South African Gary Player did not compete.

"Maybe I'm No. 1," said Miller. "But I don't really know. Jack (Nicklaus) is stronger, and he has more experience. If he lived up to his potential, he could beat me, but he's not been playing up to his potential. It's like he has 200 horsepower and he's only using 150."

"But I've been playing up to my potential, which happens to be better than Jack's been doing."

## Two Streaks Are Retained By Canadiens

BUFFALO, N.Y., Feb. 10 (UPI)—The Montreal Canadiens had a on their minds yesterday afternoon.

They were trying to stop the Buffalo Sabres from becoming the 11th National Hockey League team in 45 years to sweep a season series from them. The Sabres won the first four games, they were also attempting to extend their 16-game unbeaten streak on the road.

They accomplished both as the Canadiens' Guy Lafleur and Buffalo's Rick Martin scored two goals apiece as the teams skated to a 4-4 tie.

"It was a very emotional game," said Montreal coach Scotty Bowman. "We kept our mind record clean. Our guys were up."

The Sabres, however, were also up for the Canadiens.

"The Canadiens bring out the best in us," Sabres coach Floyd Smith said. "We seem to get up to them."

"I don't know why but every day's up every time we play," added Sabres winger Rene Bert. "Maybe it's because we're the Montreal Canadiens."

**Red Wings 5, Maple Leafs 3**

At Detroit, Phil Roberto scored two goals and assisted on Martin's 30th goal of the season in the Red Wings' 5-3 victory over the Leafs.

Toronto's Roberto's four goals gave him nine goals and 11 assists in 21 games since coming to Detroit in a trade with the Leafs on Dec. 30.

**Scouts 2, Seals 1**

At Oakland, Calif., Kansas City's Mike Wilf Paiement scored a war-play goal in the second end to provide the difference in the Scouts' 2-1 victory over the Seals. Scouts' goalie Peter Duffe made Paiement's 16th goal and Robert Burns' earlier goal and for the triumph.

**Braves 5, Islanders 1**

At Boston, Gregg Sheppard scored his 20th and 21st goals to lead the Bruins extend their unbeaten streak to five and snap a Islanders' unbeaten streak at Fenway with a 5-1 triumph. Johnny Gagne scored a 1-1 tie in the third period with his 24th goal of the season.

**Rangers 7, Caps 3**

At New York, Derek Sanderson, Reg Polk and Billy Fairbairn scored one of their two goals each in the Rangers' 7-3 romp over the Capitals.

The first-year Capitals have now lost all 28 of their road games, extending their NHL record.

## Ruling Will Keep Jackson In AL, If Not With Oakland

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10 (WP)—Reggie Jackson of the Oakland A's has told a Honolulu audience that he was expecting to be traded; that he has told owner Charlie Finley "that if I was going to be traded, let's get on with it."

Almost as if to say, "Forget it, Reggie," American League headquarters in New York announced yesterday that the new March 15-31 supplementary period for trading between leagues has been canceled. That means baseball will continue with a single interleague trading period in the fall; clubs may trade only within their league between then and June 15, except in waiver deals.

American League president Lee MacPhail said the Major League Players Association had raised objections. "You bet we objected," said Marvin Miller, executive director of the association. "League owners voted on the second interleague trading period in New Orleans last December while the players' executive committee was meeting in Las Vegas. We first learned about it in the newspapers... any change which affects a player's obligation must be negotiated."

## Bill Russell Is Against His Enshrinement

SEATTLE, Feb. 10 (UPI)—Seattle SuperSonics coach Bill Russell, elected to the National Basketball Hall of Fame last weekend, said yesterday he will refuse induction into the shrine.

Officials of the Hall of Fame expressed shock and puzzlement at the action of the former Boston Celtics star.

"For my own personal reasons, which I don't want to discuss, I don't want to be a part of it. I'm not going. They know that. I've felt this way for many years," Russell said after learning that he had received one of basketball's most coveted honors.

Russell's decision brought about a startled reaction from Lee Williams, executive director of the Hall of Fame in Springfield, Mass.

"I'm shocked," said Williams. "I'd spoken to Bill twice during the All Star Game at Phoenix and I told him all about it and he said, 'Fine.' I have no idea what changed his mind."

There was some opinion that Russell's decision had racial undertones since there are no other black players from the NBA in the Hall of Fame. But Williams said that Russell was off base if he believed the hall was completely lacking in black representation.

"It's that's so, then he's wrong," said Williams. "We have the original Rens in our honors court. They were elected in 1961 and consist of seven black players. Also, Robert O. Douglas, owner and manager of the Rens, is in the Hall of Fame. He was elected in 1971."



Bill Russell still on the defense.

Russell, who was recognized as the premier defensive player in basketball history during his career with the Celtics, was named to the Hall of Fame in his first year of eligibility.

"Always outspoken and a leader both on and off the court, Russell, who started as a collegian at the University of San Francisco, played for 13 seasons in the NBA and led the Celtics to 11 world championships during that time. He ranks second in the NBA in career rebounds and third in minutes played. He also was the first black man ever to be named coach of an NBA team when he was named to the position with the Celtics in 1967."

**76ers Beat Bulls**

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 10 (UPI)—Thirteen-year pro guard Len Eshie and guard Fred Carter each tallied 27 points to lead the Philadelphia 76ers to a 109-97 victory over the Chicago Bulls in a National Basketball Association game yesterday at The Spectrum.

Eshie, a 34-year-old center, played 46 minutes and also grabbed a game-high 13 rebounds. The 76ers trailed much of the first half and were down, 70-67, with 3:50 to play in the third quarter.

Eshie, Carter and Doug Collins ignited a nine-point 76ers rally that shot them in front, 78-73, as the third quarter closed.

The Bulls were never able to draw closer than seven points in the final session. Eshie made 17 of his 21 shots in the second half as the 76ers stopped Chicago's five-game winning streak. It was the sixth victory in eight starts for the 76ers, who are trying to overtake New York in the Atlantic Division playoff race.

## China's Men, Women Sweep Team Titles in Table Tennis

CALCUTTA, Feb. 10 (AP)—China recovered both team titles in the world table tennis championships tonight, overpowering Yugoslavia's men and South Korea's women.

The men's victory marked the fourth time since 1961 that they have held the world title; the sweep was China's first since 1965.

The men defeated a surprising strong Yugoslavia team, 5-3, after first upsetting the 1974 champion, Sweden, in the semifinals last night.

Today's success came the hardest of all the nine Chinese victories at this 33rd world title tournament, held in Nagaij indoor stadium.

The women's 3-2 title triumph came with a little less effort, though it was against defending champion South Korea.

Now on the agenda of the Chinese players are the men's and women's individual titles, already in the hands of Peking's Hsi En-ling and Hu Yu-lan-fu.

Individual play begins Wednesday after a day of rest in the 10-day tournament.

Both Chinese teams were impressive with their flawless, relentless style of play.

"We are very happy to win the cup," said the Chinese team captain. "We are even more happy that through these matches we can promote friendship between the countries and also raise the standards of the game."

Hsi Shao-li, who took the first match 3-0 from Yugoslav star Antan Stipanovic, played the key role in the men's triumph.

Stipanovic had started the championship encounter with a victory over Li Yuan-sheng. But the Chinese immediately responded by beating the lightning smashes of Li Chen-shih, who downed Yugoslav's Milivoj Karakasevic, 3-0, despite the European's tough service.

Dragutin Surbek knocked off Hsu, 2-1, in the third match, but Li took Stipanovic, 2-1, in the fourth match, grunting loudly after slams that burned across the table and completely overpowering the Yugoslav.

Li Yuan-sheng then put Peking ahead, 3-2, with a triumph over Surbek in the fifth match; it signaled the end of the Yugoslav challenge.

Donohue, who will be 38 next month, is a highly competitive person who thrives on challenges. His reputation as one of the best race car drivers in the world—regardless of the arena of competition—has been built on meeting challenges.

**Colombian Victor Of Marathon Run**

COAMO, Puerto Rico, Feb. 10 (AP)—Colombian long distance runner Victor Mora, who had to be treated for an old leg injury on Saturday, won the 13th San Blas Ilesas marathon race here yesterday.

Mora crossed the finish line after 1 hour 5 minutes 15 seconds. His victory, with the fourth-place finish by fellow-countryman Luis Pinzon, gave Colombia the team championship for the 21.5-kilometer event. Officials said some 50,000 fans watched the race.

Finland's Sepu Cuominen and Paave Navitska finished second and third, respectively, while Tom Fleming, United States, came in fifth.

Geston Roelants, later said that he felt frustrated because he was in his best physical condition and had hoped to win the race when a motorcycle knocked him down after eight kilometers on his left leg but doctors said he was in satisfactory condition.

He said he was struck "accidentally, and therefore no one was to blame. But I'm sorry I could not finish. Everything was so sudden that I couldn't remember how the motorcycle caught up with me and I fell to the ground."

**NBA Standings**

EASTERN CONFERENCE

Team	W	L	Pct	GB
Boston	21	19	.522	—
Buffalo	20	19	.514	1
New York	20	20	.500	2
Philadelphia	21	24	.468	16

**Central Division**

Team	W	L	Pct	GB
Washington	28	18	.609	—
Boston	27	20	.574	1 1/2
Cleveland	28	21	.571	1 1/2
Atlanta	22	25	.469	17
New Orleans	24	24	.500	17 1/2

**Western Conference**

Team	W	L	Pct	GB
Chicago	31	23	.573	—
Detroit	33	25	.569	1 1/2
Los Angeles	27	27	.500	6 1/2
San Diego	24	24	.500	12

**Pacific Division**

Team	W	L	Pct	GB
Golden State	32	21	.604	—
Seattle	25	20	.558	5 1/2
Portland	23	28	.448	18
Los Angeles	20	33	.377	12

**Sunday's Games**

Houston 2, Portland 2 (Tomjanovich 28, Murphy 25, Wilks 20, Frazier 14).

Buffalo 90, Seattle 83 (McAdoo 39, Smith 17; Hayward 20, Gray 17).

Boston 105, New York 88 (Covens 25, White 20; Barnett 19, Bradley 12).

Detroit 97, Los Angeles 86 (Lanier 31, Bird 18; Goodrich 27, Winters 18).

Philadelphia 108, Chicago 97 (Ellis 27, Carter 27; Walker 23, Love 17).

## Lamirez Defeats Tanner for Title

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla., Feb. 10 (AP)—Eduardo Ramirez of Mexico scored his first victory in a World Championship Tennis final, winning 6-0, 1-6, 6-2 over American Roscoe Tanner yesterday.

Ramirez, seeded sixth, and the 17-ranked Tanner played a hard-fought, but Tanner came back the second to win in 22 minutes.

Ramirez turned it around again in the third set when he adroitly turned Tanner's hard serves and accurate placements on long volleys.

"This is one of the biggest thrills," said Ramirez, who last year led Mexico's Davis Cup entry over the United States. "I've played well now for two straight weeks and it gives me confidence for the rest of the 70C tour. I feel I can play coolly and still win."

## NHL Standings

**Division 1**

Team	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Philadelphia	13	12	7	32	163	117
NY Rangers	10	13	6	26	124	131
NY Islanders	22	18	14	58	180	147
Atlanta	22	21	11	55	150	156

**Division 2**

Team	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Vancouver	21	21	8	50	179	163
Calgary	20	20	6	46	171	157
St. Louis	22	20	8	52	173	187
Toronto	20	21	8	48	152	141
Kansas City	15	23	7	35	122	227

**Division 3**

Team	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Montreal	22	9	14	58	269	155
Los Angeles	22	11	7	51	213	119
Winnipeg	19	13	8	46	214	165
Detroit	14	20	18	36	184	223
Washington	4	23	13	11	115	282

**Division 4**

Team	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Buffalo	34	11	9	77	237	164
Boston	30	14	11	71	251	162
Toronto	29	17	4	62	224	144
California	13	25	9	35	148	221

**Sunday's Games**

NY Rangers 3, Washington 3 (Sanderson 2, Fairbairn 2, Polk 2, Gilbert; Williams, Bloom, Lacombe).

Los Angeles 4, Chicago 1 (Corrigan, Murphy).

6, NY Islanders 1 (Sheppard 3, Gagne, Orr, Schmalzer, Howall).

Detroit 5, Toronto 3 (Roberts 2, McQuibben, Dionne, Stoughton, Alexander, Hammarstrom).

Minnesota 2, Atlanta 2 (Orlowski, Cameron, Dooling, Conners, Priest).

| Kansas City 2, California 1 (Burns, Paiement, Blum). |
| Montreal 4, Buffalo 4 (Lafleur 2, Shum, Sather, Martin 2, Clave, Stanfield). |


Associated Press.

## Dutchmen Find Spain's Soccer Prefers Silence

Dutchman Johan Cruyff, who plays with Barcelona in the Spanish league, argues with Spanish referee J. Orandia, in top photo, just before the official orders him to leave the game. Moments later, Dutchman Rinus Michels, who coaches the Barcelona team, tries to protest the expulsion of his star, but is met by a policeman who also likes to give orders. He tells Michels to leave the field "pronto." The day ended in a total waste for Barcelona as it bowed to the host Malaga squad, 3-2.



Associated Press.

## Donohue Couldn't Resist Formula One Car

NEW YORK, Feb. 10 (NYT)—It was a year ago this month that Mark Donohue drove what he sincerely believed would be the final race of his victory-studded career. He won it (the last leg of the International Race of Champions in Daytona Beach, Fla.) and began a voluntary retirement.

That retirement didn't last long, however. After a couple of months on the sidelines as president of Penske Racing, Donohue got the itch to return to the driver's seat.

He says the clincher came when he got his first look at the new Penske Formula One car. "I guess you could say I weakened when I saw it," Donohue said.

"I knew right away that I had to drive it. It presented me with an opportunity to do a program I had never done before, and because of my Sports Car racing background, I guess it presented me with the ultimate challenge."

Donohue, who will be 38 next month, is a highly competitive person who thrives on challenges. His reputation as one of the best race car drivers in the world—regardless of the arena of competition—has been built on meeting challenges.

**Variety of Winners**

He took the Chevrolet Camaro and the American Motors Javelin and made winners out of them in the Trans-American sedan championship. He took an English-built McLaren to the top when he captured the highest bubble in motor racing, the Indianapolis 500, and he won with an AMC Matador in stock-car racing. Perhaps his crowning achievement was the turbocharged Porsche 917-30 which he refined to such a point that many fans know it simply as "Super Car."

It was as all-conquering as the name implies.

It's not really hard to understand why Donohue, the race car driver and developer, couldn't pass up another challenge. But what about Donohue the man? What has it been like for him to say he was quitting, go through the rituals attendant to retirement, and then turn around and come back?

"I'm still working it out in my own mind," he said. "When I said I was quitting, I meant it. But I changed my mind, and that's just a human thing to do. People change their minds all the time. It's not an unusual thing."

"With this program, I try to keep two things in mind: first, I have to keep an optimistic view. I can't keep to the top right away. No one is slipping and sliding on our press release."

**WBA Results**

**Sunday's Games**

Phonix 3, Edmonton 4 (Parker 3, Sobchuk, McVane, Keegan, Cormier).

Long 2, Rogers, Baird.

Winnipeg 3, Chicago 3 (Hedberg, Green, Johnson, Rochon, Lemond).

Houston 4, Cleveland 1 (Taylor 2, O. Roy, Mark Howe, Leduc).

Toronto 7, Indianapolis 5 (Cunningham 2, Dorey 2, Martin, Bieley, Henderson, Bond, Beasley, Buchanan, Rich, Blum).

Vancouver 5, New England 1 (Pelyk, Terence, Myers, Chipperfield, Lawson, Paul).

## American Pyles Sweeps 2 Races On Pro Ski Tour

EAST TROY, Wis., Feb. 10 (AP)—Rudd Pyles won the slalom yesterday to sweep both events of the weekend's world pro ski tour here.

Pyles, an American who picked up \$6,000 with the two victories, defeated Austria's Wilfried Muxel by a total of 426 seconds over the two slalom runs.

On Saturday, he surprised favorite Hank Kashiwa in the giant slalom and became only the fourth skier in the six-year history of the tour to score back-to-back victories.

Kashiwa, the tour leader with season money-winnings of \$25,300, finished second in the giant slalom but was ousted in the slalom quarterfinals.

Pepi Stiegler, the 37-year-old former Olympian from Austria, was third in yesterday's racing.

The victories gave Pyles 104 points and \$12,900 in the season standings, good for third place behind Kashiwa and Henri Duval of France. Duval failed to qualify both days.

## Monzon to Face Licata

BUENOS AIRES, Feb. 10 (AP)—World Boxing Association middleweight champion Carlos Monzon of Argentina will defend his title against Tony Licata of the United States. Monzon's promoter said yesterday. Juan Carlos Lectorre said the fight would be next May but gave no other details.

Monzon has competed in only four Grand Prix races in his career—including the first two of this season. He was seventh in Argentina and did not finish in Brazil because his car's rear wing came loose.

But he is scheduled to be in Daytona Beach this week for some test runs with "Super Car" on the Daytona tri-oval. If everything checks out, Donohue and the Porsche will make an attempt for the world closed course speed record. The mark is 217.84 miles an hour and it was set last year by A. J. Foyt in his Indy car.

**Recently Married**

Donohue has competed in only four Grand Prix races in his career—including the first two of this season. He was seventh in Argentina and did not finish in Brazil because his car's rear wing came loose.



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